# Daily Report

# Latin America

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## Latin America

*FBIS-LAT-94-113* *13 June 1994*

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## Ibero-American Summit Technical Commission Meets

### Begins Work on Summit Document

*PA1306032394 Santa Fe de Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 0130 GMT 13 Jun 94*

[Report by Diego Suarez; from the "TV Today" newscast]

[Text] The Ibero-American Summit inaugurated today in Cartagena supported the creation of a great commercial union from Mexico to Argentina. It also condemned the current form of government in Haiti and announced its support for any measure that could guarantee the restoration of democracy in that Caribbean nation.

The technical commissions preparing the Ibero-American Presidential Summit in Cartagena ended their first day of work with a firm rejection of any form of commercial restrictions, including economic blockades, and a call to Latin American governments to be more flexible toward foreign investments.

For more than 12 hours, the representatives of Brazil, Colombia, Spain, Argentina, and Mexico worked on the final draft of a 15-page document to be signed by the 22 presidents who will meet in Cartagena starting tomorrow. In the document, the presidents openly condemn the current form of government in Haiti and give a green light to the implementation of exceptional measures to restore democracy on that island.

[Begin Cuban Vice Foreign Minister Jorge Bolano recording] Cuba condemns the illegal regime established in Haiti against President Aristide. [end recording]

[Begin Brazilian Deputy Foreign Minister Eduardo Farias recording] I believe this topic surely will be discussed by the presidents, but it is not included in the document we have prepared. [end recording]

The document also recommends that the countries adopt specific plans to encourage social investment, reduce illiteracy, and extend coverage of public services to 70 percent of the inhabitants of the hemisphere.

[Begin Colombian Deputy Foreign Minister Luis Guillermo Grillo recording] The document calls for strengthening free trade. I would say it is a document with positive signs in all areas. [end recording]

Tomorrow, the 22 foreign ministers and presidents of the countries participating in this Ibero-American Summit will make a final revision of the document, which without clearly referring to Haiti or Cuba, condemns commercial blockades and restrictive practices to restore democracies in some countries.

### Declaration To Reject Blockades

*PA1106130394 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0221 GMT 11 Jun 94*

[Text] Cartagena de Indias, 10 Jun (NOTIMEX)—The heads of state or government of Latin America, Spain, and Portugal reject economic blockades that negatively affect any country in the region, according to the draft of the Fourth Ibero-American Summit Declaration.

According to this document, to which NOTIMEX had access, the leaders will repudiate "any measure that affects free commercial development, goes against international legal principles, and worsens the people's living conditions." Although the final document does not make a direct reference to the Cuban or Haitian situation, it does describe the economic blockade as "incompatible with the current international economic and political situation."

The heads of state or government who will participate in the summit that is to be held in this Colombian city on Tuesday and Wednesday of next week, manifest their support for the UN resolution that demands the elimination of this type of measure. The first part of the document refers to commerce and integration as factors that further Ibero-American development and recommends the adoption of macroeconomic reforms, as well as the strengthening of the business sector.

The participants also propose that restrictive commercial practices be eliminated and underscore their commitment to multilateralism and commercial opening. Cooperation and mutual assistance, including the exchange of information, are considered indispensable for countries in the region to adapt to the new international order, according to the text. In order to overcome the obstacles that prevent a greater level of competition in interregional and international commerce, the heads of state or government will recommend that preferential treatment be granted to less developed countries.

At the meeting, which will be inaugurated by host President Cesar Gaviria next Tuesday, they will propose that the government's role in several countries be redefined and that priority be given to the rationing of expenses in other countries. This recommendation, mentioned in the 15-page document, aims to promote having the governments in the area concentrate their efforts in strategic areas, such as education and health, for the well-being of their people.

After evaluating the Ibero-American forum's development—its first meeting was held in Guadalajara, in the western Jalisco State of Mexico, on July 1991—the participants will propose that a work method be established for future summits. The proposal's objective is for statements to concentrate on a specific area so as to avoid having another long list of topics that are frequently unconnected and incomplete," in the next summit, scheduled to be held in Argentina in 1995. [quotation marks as received]

## Colombian Drug Official Views Cooperation

*PA1106035794 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1822 GMT 9 Jun 94*

[By Maria Cortina]

[Text] Cartagena de Indias, 9 Jun (NOTIMEX)—Gabriel de Vega, director of the Colombian National Drug Directorate, today said international cooperation in the struggle against drug trafficking has been hindered by double standards in some drug-consuming countries. The official, who is attending the 10th Conference of Ibero-American Justice Ministers that began yesterday in this resort city, accused the industrialized countries of lacking the political will to fight powerful drug cartels.

"The struggle against drug trafficking has not failed. The truth of the matter is that many countries have not even started waging the battle," the Colombian delegate said, adding, "in terms of the fight against drugs, many contributed their noses and pockets, and we contributed the dead."

In the late eighties the now decimated Medellin Cartel waged a war against the Colombian Government to protest the extradition of Colombians to the United States. This war resulted in the deaths of more than 1,000 politicians, judges, civilians, and policemen.

In an interview with NOTIMEX, the director of the National Drug Directorate said: "Countries become sensitive to this matter when they experience the crude reality of this problem. Countries like Mexico, Peru, Bolivia, and Colombia have experienced this situation."

"This situation," the official added, "has led us to have a political will, at least a clearer and firmer political will."

After accusing the consuming countries of practicing "double standards" in the struggle against organized crime, De Vega said, "Many of them sell huge amounts of chemicals that are needed to produce drugs, while at the same time they are demanding stronger counternarcotics measures."

The justice minister's conference, which ends tomorrow, is reviewing ways to control money laundering and to strengthen cooperation in the areas of legislation and information exchange in the hope of speeding up the integration of the judicial systems of the region.

The Colombian official said he trusts that the conference will support the host country's proposals for measures to control money laundering and the signing of multilateral agreements for judicial assistance and the exchange of evidence among the nations of the hemisphere. De Vega recalled that the strong blows dealt to the drug cartel's financial network over the past two years in the United States and Europe were recommended by Colombia.

Ricardo Franco Guzman, Mexican deputy attorney general, on Wednesday said his government supports the Ibero-American efforts to jointly confront crime and the illegal traffic of drugs. Franco Guzman said Mexico is interested in attending international meetings designed to find efficient ways to help Ibero-American justice.

Interviewed at the inauguration of the conference in Cartagena de Indias, Franco Guzman said he believes the exchange of judicial experience and information among the countries of the region is good. He added that his country will soon sign an agreement for the exchange of prisoners with Colombia—an agreement similar to the one it has with the United States and Panama.

## Ministers Vow To Step Up Drug Efforts

*PA1106154694 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0748 GMT 11 Jun 94*

[Text] Cartagena de Indias (Colombia), 11 Jun (EFE)—The Ibero-American countries yesterday committed themselves in Cartagena to step up measures to control and oversee the production, marketing, and possession of chemicals used to process drugs.

Justice ministers and judicial authorities meeting in Cartagena de Indias announced that they will reinforce surveillance operations at port, aerial, and ground terminals and will register all producers of basic chemicals to prevent their use by drug trafficking rings.

The "final document," which was signed in this city in the Colombian-Caribbean region, contains the main recommendations made to the governments. Its authors think that it is necessary to keep track of the chemicals and for its importers to confirm their final destination. Products such as caustic soda and ether, among others, are indispensable for the production of drugs such as cocaine and heroin.

As for money "laundering," the ministers reaffirmed the advisability of introducing in the legislation of Ibero-American countries provisions to facilitate investigations regarding the origin of capital when there are signs that they are the product of illegal drug trafficking. It also recommends cooperation systems to allow measures to follow up on such capital and the adoption of measures to intervene and, should it be necessary, to seize them.

Among the "document's" recommendations is one forcing financial institutions to identify their clients when establishing business relations and to file documents on all transactions for five years. They would have to advise the authorities should there be signs of possible "laundering." The meeting participants also recommended the drafting of a fiscal and banking cooperation agreement against capital "laundering" networks and the establishment of adequate procedures for internal controls and communications.

The "final document" of the 10th Conference of Justice Ministers of Ibero-America also recommended increased judicial cooperation among the countries. They agreed to establish a technical commission of experts to conduct a

study on judicial cooperation and to propose ways to update and modify existing regulations.

Finally, the ministers called for the adoption of effective measures to protect human rights and suggested appointing in each country a "people's lawyer" or "ombudsman," who is independent of political authorities.

## Colombia's Sanin: Summit To Condemn Haitian Regime

*PA1306030094 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2132 GMT 12 Jun 94*

[Excerpts] Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, 12 Jun (DPA)—The Fourth Ibero-American summit will condemn Haiti's de facto regime because it is "one of the most unfortunate situations in our community," Colombian Foreign Minister Noemi Sanin disclosed today.

The Colombian foreign minister indicated that the topic is not on the agenda of the chiefs of state, who will attend the 14-15 June meeting in Cartagena de Indians, but she said the Haitian situation will be analyzed "for certain."

"We will condemn the de facto regime, and we will support the embargo policy and the economic measures that are directed at having the current government open the doors to constitutionality," Sanin said. [passage omitted]

Sanin indicated that she does not know whether the topic of Cuba will also be addressed by the government leaders, although she said that in these types of meetings diverse topics may be debated. The foreign minister said that, since the previous summits, it has been observed that changes have been introduced by the Fidel Castro government, but sh[illegible]d that these are insufficient modifications. "We hav[illegible]n some reforms, but not with the speed we would like. We respect Cuba's self-determination, although I do not want to deny that it would be very satisfactory for everyone if complete freedoms existed in that country," she commented. [passage omitted]

## Colombia's Gaviria Views Ibero-American Summit

*PA1206172394 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1312 GMT 12 Jun 94*

[Text] Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, 12 Jun (EFE)—About to conclude his four-year term, and in advance of his assuming office as OAS secretary general, Colombian President Cesar Gaviria is preparing to receive the leaders of the 23 member-countries of the Ibero-American community in Cartagena de Indias. Beginning Tuesday, and for 48 hours, the presidents will hold the Fourth Ibero-American Summit of Heads of State and Government.

In an exclusive interview with EFE, Gaviria, who will cease to be president on 7 August and will likely assume office as OAS secretary general in September, explored some issues related to Latin American integration and to the future of the OAS.

[EFE] What is Colombia's outlook as it prepares to host the Fourth Ibero-American Summit?

[Gaviria] We expect this summit, as the others that have preceded it, to result in an exchange of ideas and experiences and to be productive. We will debate economic issues, trade, investment, how to unite the trade processes we are involved in, how to improve opportunities for investment and savings in America, and how to preserve our special links with Spain and Portugal, which are our bridge to the European Union [EU].

[EFE] Is this bridge truly operational?

[Gaviria] It has been working. It is our link with the EU, particularly via Spain. I think it is very useful. There have been disagreements, such as on the Andean countries' preferences. In the specific case of the preferential treatment that Colombia receives from the EU, the battle that Spain waged and the support we received from this country were decisive.

[EFE] Does Colombia regard these annual summits as useful? Does Colombia think it is necessary to hold these summits annually, or would it prefer them to be held every two years?

[Gaviria] We are maintaining a neutral position on this issue. We believe that the agendas of some countries tend to be a little overloaded for annual summits. This is not true in our case, however, and we support any decision made. We would vote neither for nor against holding these meetings on an annual basis.

[EFE] How do you think the Cartagena de Indias summit will influence the hemispheric summit President Bill Clinton has called to be held in Miami in December? Do you think the two meetings are compatible?

[Gaviria] I do not think either meeting will conflict with the other. First, the two agendas are very different. The subjects we will discuss with Spain and Portugal are very different from those we will discuss with the United States, a country with which we hold a much more complex, intensive, and, in some aspects, a much more conflicting relationship, but a relationship that offers us many opportunities. I do not see the two meetings competing with one another.

Some references to the Miami summit will probably be made in the Ibero-American summit. At least from Colombia's viewpoint, I do not see any kind of incompatibility regarding time or agendas. These summits apparently have demonstrated their usefulness and potential. Regarding the future, we should hold more, not less, of these kinds of meetings on the continent. I do not believe the presidents will have trouble attending several summits.

[EFE] What will the Ibero-American leaders tell Fidel Castro in Cartagena de Indias that they have not told him already? What do you think of the fact that he was not invited to the Miami meeting?

[Gaviria] I do not know what other heads of state will tell Castro. That is one subject that has been overlooked a bit. At the beginning, the subject of Cuba appeared to come up frequently in the summits, but now it has fallen away. More importance is attached these days to exchanging experiences and ideas than to an intensive debate with Cuba. The possibility of this subject springing up in a summit should not be ruled out, however. Regarding the Miami summit, it is a U.S. initiative, and, because of this, the United States has specified which countries it wants to attend and has left out Cuba, probably because there are no diplomatic relations between the two countries.

[EFE] In the Group of Three, Colombia has been one of the leading countries in the debate about relations with Cuba. Do you not feel a little frustrated to see that the rapprochement with Castro has not resulted in a political opening?

[Gaviria] Well, it is true that the economic opening has been considerably greater than the political opening. Nevertheless, I appreciate the changes that have been taking place in Cuba. The international community and myself regard these changes as insufficient, but I think they are moving in the right direction. Everyone expects to see more political changes that will make it possible for Cuba to be reinstated in the inter-American system.

[EFE] You will assume office as OAS secretary general in a few months. What do you think of your role as secretary general? What changes does the organization require? Which of these changes are most pressing?

[Gaviria] I do not think immediate changes will be introduced, because decisions in an international organization such as OAS are by nature made by consensus and made gradually. The secretary general can make suggestions, but it could take months, even years, for these suggestions to become changes. I think, however, that all across the continent there is a desire for the organization to adapt itself to the new agenda on the continent: trade and strengthening democracy and the mechanisms for the protection of human rights and the environment. This task could take many years but, if it is completed, it can make the OAS stronger and make it serve to meet the countries' most urgent needs.

[EFE] Do you agree with the frequently voiced charge that the OAS is an over-bureaucratized and slow organization?

[Gaviria] Although there was important progress in the way of modernization during Joao Baena Soares' term, the OAS has undergone an experience common to any truly international organization: The world changes much faster than these organizations, and, for this reason, the OAS lagged behind a little. The idea now is to put it in step with these changes.

## Guatemala's De Leon on Joint Central American Plans

*PA1306020394 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2142 GMT 12 Jun 94*

[By Jose Luis Castillejos]

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 12 Jun (NOTIMEX)—Guatemalan President Ramiro de Leon Carpio today said Central America will present joint proposals at the Fourth Ibero-American summit. The proposals will deal with sustained development, ecological defense, and the review of the Cuban and Haitian cases.

The Central American countries "are taking a joint proposal on the urgent need to form an alliance for sustained development in the region and ecological defense, which we hope the rest of the Ibero-American nations will join," De Leon Carpio said.

The president traveled to San Jose, Costa Rica, at 1430 [2030 GMT] to meet with his Central American counterparts to adopt a united position on these topics. De Leon expressed optimism about the positive results of the Ibero-American Summit to be held in Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, on 14-15 June.

He added that the meeting of government leaders from Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama, which begins today and ends tomorrow in San Jose, has the primary objective of establishing a "common front" for the defense of the region's interests.

Guatemalan Foreign Ministry sources told NOTIMEX that during the Cartagena summit the presidents will sign a document on the importance that greater trade integration has for the hemisphere's economies. A diplomat indicated that during the Ibero-American Summit the Central American presidents want to meet with Colombian President Cesar Gaviria and Venezuelan President Rafael Caldera to discuss a free trade agreement between those two countries and Central America. [passage omitted]

De Leon also said the Central American presidents will propose the review of the current crises in Haiti and Cuba. The Guatemalan president said that in Cuba's case, the island's return to the OAS must be conditioned on respect for human rights.

The president expressed concerned over the Haitian situation, indicating that the current economic blockade has been insufficient to restore a democratic regime and that, in addition, the threat of a military invasion is looming over Haiti. The violence in the Haitian capital due to the international sanctions against General Raoul Cedras' regime "greatly worries us, and we must seek effective solutions," De Leon added.

## Uruguay's Lacalle First To Arrive for Summit

*PA1206030394 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0049 GMT 12 Jun 94*

[Excerpt] Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, 11 Jun (EFE)--Uruguayan President Luis Lacalle said today that the goal of consolidating the Ibero-American community of nations continues firm, "even though many presidents are about to complete their terms." By this statement, Lacalle was alluding to his own case and that of Brazilian President Itamar Franco, Colombian President Cesar Gaviria, Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari, and Panamanian President Guillermo Endara.

The Uruguayan president was the first of the 22 chiefs of state and government to arrive in Cartagena de Indias to participate in the fourth Ibero-American summit that begins on Tuesday.

"It is a pleasure to step on Cartagena soil and to confirm that the objective we established for ourselves continues forward," Lacalle commented. He also praised "the great work of the government" of Cesar Gaviria who will end his term in August. [passage omitted]

## OAS General Assembly Continues Brazil Meeting

### Peru Suggests Provisions on Human Rights

*PY1106003994 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2354 GMT 8 Jun 94*

[Text] Belem, 8 Jun (EFE)—Peru recommended today at the plenum of the 24th OAS General Assembly that a link be established between human rights, terrorism, and drug trafficking.

Alejandro Leon Pazos, the Peruvian permanent OAS representative, suggested that a new chapter of international provisions on human rights take into account the true intensity of the violence generated by terrorism and drug trafficking.

Leon stated that effective international measures of condemnation should be adopted, and the appropriate sanctions meted out to offenders, in order to eradicate terrorism and drug trafficking.

The Peruvian delegate today addressed the delegates from the 34 OAS member states who are meeting this week in the Brazilian Amazonian city of Belem, in Para State.

Leon noted that the recent Vienna Conference on Human Rights regarded the various forms and manifestations of terrorist acts, methods, and practices, as well as the nefarious ties existing between terrorist agents and drug trafficking, as activities aimed at destroying human rights, fundamental freedoms, and democracy; and as activities that threaten the territorial integrity and security of all states.

Leon added: "The international community must urgently strengthen the indispensable cooperation measures aimed at both preventing and fighting terrorism."

He added that the OAS "must clearly condemn terrorism as a form of human rights violation that affects our peoples, and consequently it must act immediately and effectively to stop this criminal scourge, instead of limiting ourselves to watching the tragic consequences it brings to our nations."

The Peruvian Government is waging a war against Shining Path terrorist guerrillas and to this end has adopted the death penalty, thus violating an OAS convention.

### Approves Convention on Women's Rights

*PY1006223794 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 9 Jun 94 p A17*

[Article by Jose Carlos Santana]

[Text] Belem—After resolving the Haitian topic, the General Assembly of the Organization of American States (OAS) immediately turned to a problem that is considered very serious in the community of nations of the Americas: violence against women. During the evening of 7 June, the delegates of the 34 countries attending the meeting approved the "Convention of Belem do Para," an international juridical instrument "to prevent, punish, and eradicate" all types of physical, sexual, or psychological violence against the continent's female population.

The approval of the document was considered a great victory for a group of ambassadors who had worked for several months to overcome the resistance of some countries, Brazil among them, which were against the consideration of and debate on the subject in Belem. In the end, despite sarcastic statements by some delegates, and even after some typically macho kinds of jokes, the convention was unanimously approved.

The United States, Brazil, Mexico, Jamaica, and Canada, the countries that opposed debating the document during the plenary session this week, have some objections to the convention's text. Those countries preferred to reconsider the text and to submit it in advance to the United Nations World Conference on Women, due to be held next year in Beijing. Yet Ambassador Zelmira Regazzoli, president of the International Women's Commission (CIM), insisted on and succeeded in including the topic on the agenda of the Belem meeting.

The convention has five chapters. Article 1 of Chapter I states that violence against women is "any action that causes death, harm, or physical, sexual, or psychological suffering to women, either in the private or public sectors."

Chapter II can be summarized as saying that all women have the right to live free of violence; that women must be recognized to have the right to enjoy, exercise, and receive the protection of all the human rights and liberties upheld by all regional and international human rights instruments; and that women can freely and fully exercise their civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights.

Still excited about the approval of the document, Venezuelan Ambassador Ana Lucina Garcia Maldonado, who is also a federal deputy and the author of bills defending women in her country, yesterday told O ESTADO: "This is a really momentous event. We are 250 million women in the Americas, and at the end of the 20th century we still cannot say that we enjoy the rights that are recognized as belonging to all human beings. We still have to submit ourselves to all kinds of violence and remain practically silent, because no one protects us. Not much is said about this, but it is known that at least 150 million women in our continent suffer from one type of violence or the other. A major step has undoubtedly been made, and I myself am particularly very happy."

Ana Lucina, who suggested naming the Convention after Belem do Para, added that all OAS countries will now have to ratify the document in order to enforce it.

#### Disappearance

A draft convention dealing with the forcible disappearance of people was also submitted to the OAS plenary session yesterday. The document was approved on 7

June by a working commission that addressed juridical and political topics. Everything seemed to indicate that it would also be approved by all OAS countries.

The convention defines forcible disappearance as the action—by agents of the state—of stripping someone of his freedom. Amnesty International, which was represented at the meeting, is working to make the countries of the Americas classify abduction as a crime.

### Backs Decade for Indigenous Peoples

*PY1106020694 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1801 GMT 9 Jun 94*

[Excerpt] Belem, 9 Jun (EFE)—Foreign ministers and delegates attending the 24th OAS General Assembly today approved a resolution benefiting indigenous groups, as it commits them to celebrating on this continent the International Decade of the World's Indigenous Peoples.

The resolution, which was proposed by Bolivia and sponsored by Mexico and Guatemala, was unanimously approved today by the delegations of the 34 OAS member states on the fourth and penultimate day of the assembly.

The resolution entrusts the OAS secretary general with the task of acting as regional coordinator for the International Decade of the World's Indigenous Peoples within the cooperation framework established with the United Nations.

Six months ago the UN General Assembly designated the decade starting on 10 December 1994 and ending in the year 2004 as the International Decade of the World's Indigenous Peoples. [passage omitted]

### Group To Prepare Americas Summit Agenda

*PY1006140994 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1928 GMT 9 Jun 94*

[Text] Belem, 9 Jun (EFE)—The 34 OAS member countries on 9 June decided to create a work group that will prepare an agenda for the Summit of the Americas organized by U.S. President Bill Clinton.

According to the resolution approved on 9 June during the 24th General Assembly, the OAS considers essential the participation of the chiefs of state and government of all the hemisphere's countries, except for Cuba, which was not invited to the summit by the United States.

The Summit of the Americas and the Haitian crisis have been the main subjects of many of the debates in the 24th OAS General Assembly, which began on 6 June and should conclude on 10 June in Belem do Para, northern Brazil.

During the traditional unofficial meeting held before the assembly on 5 June, the OAS member countries' foreign ministers expressed the importance of the OAS, as the main political forum of inter-American dialogue, actively participating in the presidential summit by presenting proposals and preparing an agenda.

"I believe that one of the most important events of this assembly was the decision we made on 5 June to make the OAS actively participate in the Summit of the Americas," said Argentine Ambassador to the OAS Hernan Patino.

"The summit is very important because we admit a reality: The active participation of the United States in the solution of the problems of the continent's countries is indispensable," said Ecuadoran Ambassador to the OAS Blasco Pena-Herrera.

OAS Secretary General Joao Clemente Baena Soares himself, who this month steps down from his post after 10 years, said in his opening speech that the OAS should contribute to the success of the summit organized by Clinton.

Baena Soares mentioned "the positive and immediate reaction" of member countries to Clinton's invitation and added that "such favorable conditions to promote a broad and creative exchange among the chiefs of state and government have not taken place for a long time."

"I think that during the summit the OAS could mark its presence effectively. Its institutional organizations and mechanisms can help prepare and put into practice the results."

After several days of consultations, the member countries decided to approve on 9 June a resolution formalizing the OAS' role in the preparatory process for the Summit of the Americas.

In the resolution approved by acclamation, the OAS General Assembly recommends that the OAS Permanent Council—which includes all the ambassadors accredited in Washington—"make a contribution to the Summit of the Americas and follow up the recommendations it will make."

The OAS General Assembly also recommends that the OAS Permanent Council form a working group that "can call the extraordinary preparatory meetings necessary for such purpose."

In its resolution, the OAS considers the Miami summit "as a favorable occasion to adopt a plan of action that includes all the agreed-upon solutions for the challenges faced by the hemisphere's countries," as well as an "important chance to strengthen inter-American dialogue and cooperation."

Considering that the United States must make consultations and hold several preparatory meetings before the summit, the OAS has offered to operate as the "main political forum for dialogue" and to coordinate the meetings and prepare an agenda.

About the matters on which the countries of the Americas reached an agreement during the consultations on the summit, Bolivian Foreign Minister Antonio Aranibar Quiroga said there is consensus in three main areas: the strengthening of democracy; the areas of

commerce, investment, and integration; and sustained development without environmental deterioration.

Bolivia hopes the presidents will "engage in an effective dialogue and prepare a true working agenda in which hemispheric integration—which is nothing but extending NAFTA to all countries of the Americas—will become something real," Aranibar emphasized.

### Dominican Opposition Not Allowed To Speak

*PY1006134594 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1936 GMT 9 Jun 94*

[Text] Belem, 9 Jun (EFE)—A mission representing Dominican President Joaquin Balaguer today foiled an attempt by opponents to Balaguer's government to raise electoral fraud charges against him at the plenum of the 24th OAS General Assembly, which is slated to close on 10 June.

A delegation of Balaguer's political opponents led by vice presidential candidate Fernando Alvarez Bogaert has unsuccessfully tried to participate in the OAS assembly—which is being held at the city of Belem, Para State—through an invitation extended to them by a Central American country, possibly Costa Rica.

The attempt was rejected by most of the 34 delegates, who centered their efforts on the Haitian crisis and the strengthening of the trade embargo to force the ouster of the "de facto" Haitian Government, thanks to behind-the-scenes negotiations conducted by Dominican Foreign Minister Juan Taveras and other Balaguer envoys.

Mario Read-Bitti, president of the Dominican Republic Central Bank, told EFE: "It is surprising that the opposition attempted to raise a domestic subject here that concerns only the Dominican people."

When it became clear that Alvarez would not be able to speak at the OAS plenum, the opposition mission sought to propose a draft resolution in which the OAS voices concern about the openness of the vote count conducted by the Dominican Central Electoral Board.

Diplomatic sources told EFE that although this initiative also failed OAS Secretary General Joao Baena Soares may refer to the Dominican elections in his closing speech on 10 June.

The OAS had sent a mission of observers to oversee the recent elections in Dominican Republic.

### Report on Legal Obstacles to Integration Urged

*PY1006184494 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2037 GMT 9 Jun 94*

[Text] Belem do Para, Brazil, 9 June (EFE)—The OAS decided on 9 June to draft a report on juridical regulations that block hemispheric integration.

In a resolution approved on 9 June by the 24th OAS General Assembly, the OAS asks its Permanent Council—made up of ambassadors from each OAS member country appointed to Washington—to draft a report on juridical regulations that block integration and to submit a proposal on how to overcome them.

According to the OAS, the work's objective "is to make an inventory of legislation that must be repealed to achieve an effective continental integration."

The OAS, which defines integration as "an appropriate tool for achieving new economic and social realities that will help eradicate extreme poverty," believes it is necessary to eliminate all obstacles blocking hemispheric economic integration.

Moreover, the OAS recognizes that it is greatly interested in promoting a greater cooperation and strengthening of ties with "regional and subregional integration mechanisms and organizations."

The 24th OAS General Assembly, which has been going on since 6 June in the city of Belem do Para in the Amazon of northern Brazil, approved a resolution stating that its mission is to conduct several juridical studies to assist these organizations in their integration efforts.

In the last few years, the countries of the Americas have negotiated regional and subregional agreements. They have established different economic blocs, such as NAFTA, the Common Market of the South (Mercosur), the Andean Pact, the Group of Three and the Amazon Integration Treaty.

According to Bolivian Foreign Minister Antonio Aranbiar Quiroga, true hemispheric integration is tantamount to "encompassing all countries of the Americas in NAFTA."

In its resolution, the OAS also recommends that its Permanent Council "duly coordinate issues pertinent to the development of legislation promoting integration with the activities of other OAS organizations and offices to promote economic integration."

Other organizations that work with the OAS in the integration process are the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI) and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB).

### Cuban Issue No Longer 'Taboo'

*PY1106003694 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1601 GMT 10 Jun 94*

[Report by Rafael Candanedo]

[Excerpts] Belem, 10 Jun (EFE)—Cuba's readmission into the OAS is no longer viewed as a taboo issue within the organization, but its debate will be delayed and may be included in the agenda of the OAS general assembly in 1995.

The 34 delegates to the 24th OAS General Assembly—the main forum of dialogue and agreement within the

Americas and which will close on 10 June—have addressed the possibility of readmitting Cuba into the OAS with a businesslike approach, although without much enthusiasm.

The 24th OAS General Assembly, which is hosted by the city of Belem, Para State, is chaired by Brazilian Foreign Minister Celso Amorim. It is in its final stage and is now being attended by second level delegates because most of the respective foreign ministers have already returned home.

Considering Cuba is the only Latin American country excluded from the OAS, Amorim viewed as significant the fact that the Cuban issue is no longer viewed as taboo and that it may be included in the agenda of the OAS.

A senior Foreign Ministry official of one Andean country rhetorically asked: "Why is it that the Cold War has ended and yet Cuba continues to be excluded from the Inter-American political system, which is regarded as universal and pluralistic"? [passage omitted]

OAS Secretary General Joao Baena Soares, whose 10-year tenure will conclude on 20 June when he will be replaced by Colombian President Cesar Gaviria, told reporters that a slight majority of OAS member states favor a debate on the "Cuban issue."

Brazilian President Itamar Franco immediately endorsed the initiative. The foreign ministers and delegates of Venezuela, Costa Rica, Canada, and Bolivia, among others, followed suit. [passage omitted]

Costa Rican Foreign Minister Fernando Naranjo went as far as to announce at a plenary session that he is willing to negotiate among the United States, some Latin American countries, the Havana Government, and the Cuban opposition in exile, seeking to promote the democratization of Cuba.

One South American diplomat said the situation is complicated because of the extreme polarization of positions and of the radical stance of the United States, which does not conceal its interest in having President Castro step down.

Three positions can be identified among Latin American countries: First, a pro-U.S. position, which is endorsed by Argentina, El Salvador, and other Central American countries; second, a current—which includes the Caribbean Community (Caricom)—that promotes peaceful coexistence with Cuba and its readmission into the OAS; and third, a current that respects Cuban self-determination, as advocated by the Group of Three (Colombia, Mexico, and Venezuela).

The Brazilian position, which is close to that of the Group of Three, watches with satisfaction Cuban economic reform, the opening toward the Catholic Church, the renovation of the Communist Party of Cuba's cadres that has been implemented in recent months by Fidel Castro, and the talks held in April by Castro's government with opposition groups in exile.

Amorim said that these moves may promote democratization, which could be jeopardized if Cuba remains isolated.

He added: "Perhaps Cuba should make more significant gestures. It is more significant to stretch out one's hand than to slam the door in someone's face."

### Arms Nonproliferation Convention Approved

*PY1106003594 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1941 GMT 10 Jun 94*

[Text] Belem, 10 Jun (EFE)—The OAS on 10 June reaffirmed its intention to become the "world's most peaceful continent" in approving several resolutions that will oblige the 34 member countries to control and reduce armaments.

During the last session of the 24th Assembly of the OAS, which closed today, and by acclamation, the delegations approved a resolution by which they commit themselves to fight against the proliferation of weapons and to eradicate nuclear tests in the continent.

A few minutes afterward, upon petition from Canada, the Assembly approved another resolution obliging the 34 nations to eradicate from the hemisphere the mines that still remain in a number of countries where armed conflicts took place, which can still cause casualties among the civilian population.

According to the Nicaraguan delegation, it will be necessary to eradicate some 130,000 mines that remain intact after the civil war, and which now indiscriminately threaten the campesinos who try to return to their land.

In assessing and then closing the OAS Assembly, Brazilian Foreign Minister Celso Amorim said that "we are the planet's most peaceful continent. We do not suffer from external threats of a military nature. We consider it important to continue to develop measures to strengthen confidence in the most diverse spheres in our process of pledged cooperation."

The resolutions that were approved today by the delegations, which have been meeting since 6 June in the Amazon city of Belem do Para, in northern Brazil, are contained within the spirit of the so-called Declaration of Belem, which was signed on 7 June by the foreign ministers of the member countries.

In the declaration the foreign ministers of the OAS member countries express "their determination to continue to contribute toward achieving the international community's objective of overall and complete disarmament under efficient international control."

The document adds that an attempt to reach this objective should be made "through efforts leading to the reduction and elimination of weapons of mass destruction, and through making it easier to switch dual-purpose materiel and technologies to peaceful purposes."

Through the first resolution, which was approved today by the plenum of the General Assembly, the region's countries promise to avoid the proliferation of all kinds of weapons of mass destruction in order to achieve peace and world security.

With this decision the OAS members are obliged to support the efforts of the United Nations and the negotiations of the Disarmament Conference in favor of the "objective of overall and complete disarmament under efficient international control."

They also promise to support "the quick approval of a treaty on the complete banning of nuclear tests."

The United States, which is the only country that signed the treaty and also carries out nuclear tests, has declared a unilateral moratorium on the practice, but has threatened to again carry out tests if other countries do not stop theirs.

The resolution on limiting the proliferation of weapons urges the region's countries that have not yet done so to adhere—as it is appropriate—to the binding international treaties on the prohibition and nonproliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

The agreements to which the document refers are: the Treaty for the Proscription of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America, or the Tlatelolco Treaty, that was signed in 1967; the 1970 Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons; and the 1925 Geneva Protocol, which proscribes bacteriological weapons and the use of toxic asphyxiant gases in times of war.

"We reject weapons of mass destruction. The signing of the Tlatelolco Treaty by Argentina, Brazil, and Chile confirms South America as a non-nuclear area. We hope that the American states that have not yet signed (the Treaty of) Tlatelolco will do so as soon as possible. Our objective is overall and complete disarmament," said Amorim, who presided over the OAS General Assembly.

The ratification of the resolution on the nonproliferation of weapons will oblige the member countries to sign the UN conventions on banning the development, production, and storage, and on the destruction of bacteriological and toxic weapons and of chemical weapons, signed in 1972 and 1993 respectively.

In addition, the member countries approved another resolution committing themselves to being very clear-cut in their negotiations regarding conventional weapons.

### Brazil's Amorim Delivers Closing Speech

*PY1006235394 Sao Paulo AGENCIA ESTADO in Portuguese 2106 GMT 10 Jun 94*

[Text] Belem, 10 Jun (AE)—The 24th OAS General Assembly has concluded with the approval of the Declaration of Belem do Para. The OAS has now turned its attention to the Summit of the Americas, organized by U.S. President Bill Clinton for December in Washington [as received] with the participation of all the chiefs of state and government of the hemisphere. The main subject of the summit has yet to be announced. Brazilian Foreign Minister Celso Amorim said today he expects the summit will produce concrete measures to strengthen Inter-American cooperation and to enhance social development.

In his closing speech to the 24th OAS general assembly, Amorim described the results of the deliberations in Belem as "extremely encouraging," especially in the field of human rights. He called the attention of the plenary to the "deep social difficulties that affect broad sectors" of the Latin American community and to the "serious economic problems" that challenge their governments. After admitting that there are no easy answers to such problems, he spoke of the need "for a real partnership for development that includes free trade, increased financial inflow, and total access to state-of-the-art technologies."

The OAS secretary general made a resume of the results of the assembly, recalling one of the most important points of the final declaration: The document begins by stating the firm commitment of the OAS to become the main hemispheric forum of political understanding, and thus "promote and consolidate peace, democracy, social justice, and development" in the Americas.

The Declaration of Belem reasserts the OAS commitment to contribute to the prompt and total implementation of the decisions agreed during the Uruguay Round of the GATT so as to reestablish a non-discriminatory, fair, and multilateral open trade system to effectively support efforts toward the total development of the countries of the continent. He reasserted the commitment of the OAS to intensify cooperation in the economic, social, educational, cultural, technological, and political fields; to study measures, within the juridical framework of each country, seeking to combat corruption and improve the efficiency of public administration; to continue to promote the Common Market of Knowledge [Mercado Comun do Conhecimento] (Mercocyt) as an instrument to share experiences and progress among OAS member countries; to strengthen cooperation and thus make drug enforcement efforts more efficient; and to contribute as much as possible toward the success of the Summit of the Americas organized by the U.S. President.

Celso Amorim took the opportunity to encourage those member countries that have yet to sign the Tlatelolco Treaty—to denuclearize Latin America—to do so as soon as possible to thus inspire other regions of the world to support the idea of global disarmament. Finally, after briefly referring to the efforts to restore democracy in Haiti where the OAS expects to carry out its 25th General Assembly, the Brazilian foreign minister highlighted the importance of the friendly atmosphere created by the foreign ministers and chiefs of delegations in Belem. Amorim's final words were: "We have achieved challenging works and obtained a positive balance. I think everyone has the feeling of having fulfilled his duty."

## Cuba

### International Opposition to U.S. Embargo Viewed

*PA1106004994 Havana Radio Havana Cuba in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Jun 94*

[Commentary by Roberto Morejon from the "Evening Information Review" newscast]

[Text] The U.S. policy aimed at tightening the blockade against Cuba has recently proved that it completely lacks support. A large segment of the international community does not care that in his so-called message to the Cubans, U.S. President Bill Clinton vowed he would continue the economic boycott of Cuba.

President Clinton and U.S. Congressman Robert Torricelli, who is known worldwide as the author of the law that bears his name and reinforces the blockade, are now more isolated than ever before. Torricelli, wrapped in the anti-Cuban aura he loves to cultivate, failed in his attempt to interfere in the internal affairs of Mexico, a country he visited recently. During his stay in Mexico, the U.S. congressman certainly hoped to foster one of his aggressive moves against Cuba. But the attempt proved futile, and this author of a bill demanding political reforms in Mexico faced the rejection of deputies, high-ranking officials, and the media.

Mexican citizens belonging to the Go for Cuba solidarity group protested Torricelli's visit in front of the U.S. Embassy in Mexico City, where they burned a coffin and an effigy of the congressman and his anti-Cuban law.

In Mexico City, delegates attending the 20th Conference of the Latin American Economic System [SELA] passed a resolution condemning the U.S. economic, trade, and financial blockade of Cuba, which has been in force for more than 30 years. The SELA document urged the lifting of all restrictions against Cuba—the effects of which it described as detrimental to the population—and it demanded the suspension of unilateral actions that are not in keeping with the current international economic and political environment.

While SELA was issuing this declaration, the Nonaligned Movement's 11th Foreign Ministers Conference demanded an end to the U.S. blockade of Cuba and asked Washington to stop committing acts contrary to the spirit of being a good neighbor. In addition, SELA asked for the return of Guantanamo Naval Base.

These governmental and popular rejections of U.S. harassment of Cuba echo two resolutions that were approved two years in a row by the UN General Assembly in 1992 and 1993. As of today, however, the U.S. Government has failed to heed the letter and spirit of these resolutions. The fact that the White House appears to be ignoring international pronouncements against the blockade does not detract from the importance or the value of these declarations. On the contrary, these actions are simply proof of the stubbornness of a nation that is ignoring a growing international trend.

### Arguments Against 'Blockade' Gain Force in U.S.

*FL1006164494 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1155 GMT 10 Jun 94*

["Our Opinion" commentary by Orlando Contreras from the "Doing Radio" program]

[Text] As we have been reporting on this braodcast of the "Doing Radio" program, yesterday, demonstrations were held in Washington to protest the U.S. blockade against Cuba. Approximately 100 business, intellectual, as well as many other organizations participated in this demonstration. In essence, Congressman Charles Rangel as well as other political figures, intellectuals, and businessmen believe that maintaining the blockade is an ill-fated remnant of the Cold War which punishes the Cuban people and hampers legitimate interests of U.S. firms, who are interested in trading with Cuba.

Among other reasons, they argue the fact that the United States maintains good trade relations with two socialist nations with which it fought in the past: China and Vietnam. The truth is that if someone expects to find a reason—even from the most radical perspective of extreme conservatism—to justify the existence of the blockade, it would be difficult for that individual to find an intelligent reason that does not contradict the agreements on trade, such as the latest one within the framework of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, or principles of the UN Charter, which sustain international rights.

Each day, two arguments gain force in the heart of U.S. society, one being of an ethical nature and the other of legitimate interests. The first points out that it is unfair, with or without political reasons, to punish an entire people, who only want peace and respect for their decisions regarding domestic policy. The other argument is linked to legitimate interests of U.S. businessmen who see in Washington's unwillingness to authorize them to trade in and with Cuba a serious hindrance to their legitimate business interests.

I have just learned, to give an example, that the Texaco Corporation is interested in participating in exploration and drilling for oil in Cube, under the same conditions as the European, Canadian, and Latin American firms. Other sectors, such as the food, pharmaceutical, tourist, and airline, as well as many other industries—a long list which would be embarrassing to read—do not want to be excluded from the opportunity of doing business in Cuba due to a prohibition by Washington, a prohibition basically supported by political stubbornness.

## U.S. 'Arrogance' Felt at OAS Assembly in Brazil

*FL1106182794 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Jun 94*

[Station commentary on the "National Radio News" program]

[Text] A brief analysis on the 24th General Assembly of the OAS, just hours after its conclusion, is inescapable at this time. For five days, foreign ministers from 34 countries of this hemisphere gathered at the Amazon city of Belem do Para to discuss two issues that centered the debates: finding a peaceful solution to the Haitian crisis and creating a common market for free trade in South America. Other issues that weighed on the OAS foreign ministers' agenda were issues that range from hemispheric security to the risks of collapse that democracies of this region are faced with due to a social uprising which is motivated by extreme poverty.

From the very beginning of the assembly, a topic which was not included on the agenda occupied the attention of Joao Baena Soares, outgoing secretary general of the OAS, and Brazilian Pesident Itamar Franco. We are referring to the demand of Cuba's reincorporation into the OAS. In that sense, the call by Baena Soares and Franco was expressed to examine the possiblility of Cuba's reintegration. Baena's exhortation immediately opened a debate in which Brazil, Canada, Costa Rica, and Venezuela pronounced themselves in favor of finding a formula that would put an end to Cuba's isolation in the OAS. But, once again, U.S. arrogance was felt when it said there first had to be political reforms on this island that would merit the approval of the U.S. Government.

While this was taking place at the OAS General Assembly, dozens of demonstrators gathered in front of the Teatro de la Paz to demand the end of the U.S. economic blockade on Cuba. The U.S. representation was unable to stop the insistent demand.

## Commentary Rejects Use of Troops in Haiti

*PA1106141894 Havana Radio Havana Cuba in Spanish 0100 GMT 10 Jun 94*

[Commentary by Amalia San Martino]

[Text] [Words indistinct] Haiti, a small, poor nation where a group of ambitious coupist soldiers are stubbornly defying the international community without caring in the least about the consequences of the absurd challenge that will be suffered by an innocent and hungry people.

The tragic Haitian crisis has gone through many phases. While the needs and suffering of thousands of people are reaching a critical stage, the different options attempting to force the military from power have not caused them to relinquish the positions they took by force.

Those who claim that Haiti, the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere, has been reduced to the status of an economic outcast due to the all-out trade blockade imposed last year by the UN Security Council are not exaggerating. That measure was added to the blockade of fuel shipments taken in October 1993—the only measure the international community found to oppose the resistance of the military regime that has refused to allow the return of deposed President Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

It should be noted that, in addition to taking power by force, the Haitian military is as, or perhaps even more, savagely repressive than the Duvalier dictatorship. They have proved to be liars and have not kept their word because they broke an agreement signed in July 1993 in New York in which they promised to return control of the country to deposed President Jean-Bertrand Aristide. While the human rights situation in Haiti grows worse and repression reaches frightening levels, Haitians must also endure power and water shortages and watch the price of medicines—when they are available—go sky high. But the coupists turn their back upon this harsh reality. They continue to travel in lavish automobiles that are air-conditioned to counter the tropical heat. Despite all the measures taken against them, the Haitian military has not shown signs of fearing any of the consequences, not even when faced with rumors of an impending invasion by foreign troops—an argument that has gathered strength in the last few days as an extreme option to try to settle the crisis.

It must be said, however, that far from being a solution, the use of troops in Haiti would worsen the crisis. An invasion, regardless of how it is accomplished, represents a form of trampling on the rights of a people and a very serious attack on a country's sovereignty. [Words indistinct] as in the case of Panama. The interference in the internal affairs of a country would be a tacit admission of failure to reach a peaceful solution. Perhaps the astute Haitian soldiers are taking this into account and that is why they continue to defy the international community, which in any event must continue its attempts to make this coupist group, which is also accused of drug trafficking and illegal enrichment, come to its senses.

At the recent opening of the 24th OAS Conference in Belem, Para State, Brazil, President Jean-Bertrand Aristide said quick, determined action must be taken to remove the coupists from power in keeping with the Governors Island Agreement signed in July 1993. While his issue is being debated within the OAS, OAS Secretary General Joao Baena Soares urged the use of peaceful means to solve the Haitian crisis and said that, even though these peace efforts might be very difficult, it will always be better than fostering a foreign invasion, which would set a terrible precedent.

## Spokesman on Castro Note, Antiblockade Statements

*FL1306002594 Havana Ciudad de la Havana Television in Spanish 2210 GMT 10 Jun 94*

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro Ruz has written Colombian President Cesar Gaviria expressing

Cuba's solidarity and condolences following the natural disaster there at the beginning of the week. This was announced by Foreign Ministry spokesman Miguel Alfonso, who added that the letter also expressed the Cuban Government's willingness to send doctors and specialists to Colombia if needed.

Alfonso said the Foreign Ministry is pleased with recent statements by the Latin American Economic System—SELA—and the Nonaligned Movement [NAM] rejecting the 30-year-old U.S. Government blockade of Cuba. Alfonso pointed out that SELA's 3 June decision marked the first time that this organization had made a statement against the blockade. Alfonso explained that the NAM statement was much stronger than on previous occasions in that it specifically advocated the UN General Assembly resolutions against the blockade.

Alfonso also mentioned the rallies several U.S. organizations held in Washington and other U.S. cities on 9 June in support of the bill to lift the U.S. blockade which legislator Charles Rangel presented before Congress and other U.S. political and federal entities.

### Yeltsin Actions Against Criminal Organizations Noted

*FL1006164094 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1403 GMT 10 Jun 94*

[Text] Today, Russian President Boris Yeltsin ordered its security forces to free Russia from criminals and pointed out that ministers will be personally responsible for the success or the failure of the new measures. During a news conference held at the Kremlin, on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the declaration of Russia's sovereignty, Yeltsin said that crime has become Russia's scourge. President Yeltsin added that his government has adopted a new plan to fight criminal organizations, which, as he said, are infiltrating the nation's economy and attempting to infiltrate the political sector as well.

A true crime wave has affected Russian since last year, especially in Moscow, where criminal organizations have connections. Yeltsin described these organizations as the criminal garbage that is attempting to spread throughout the country.

### Chilean President Cited on Relations With Cuba

*FL1106174594 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1502 GMT 11 Jun 94*

[Text] Chilean President Eduardo Frei said a lot of progress has been made in Cuban relations and the expansion of those ties would be feasible. Frei met at La Moneda Palace with a group of foreign reporters who asked him questions on Chile's foreign policy and issues of national interest.

Responding to reporters' questions on his next encounter with Cuban President Fidel Castro on the occasion of the fourth Ibero-American Summit in Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, the Chilean leader stated that the consolidation of bilateral relations would be analyzed at the meeting. With regard to this, he said that a lot of progress has been made and that those relations can be strengthened. He added that this would be in harmony with strengthening of democracy and the respect for human rights, which are fundamental values for Chile.

### Foreign Ministry Quiet on Deal With Mexican Firm

*PA1106014594 Paris AFP in Spanish 2024 GMT 10 Jun 94*

[Text] Havana, 10 Jun (AFP)—Today, the Cuban Foreign Ministry neither confirmed nor denied a report on an agreement that would be signed in Havana on 13 June whereby a Mexican corporation would invest $1.5 billion in Cuba. This would be the largest foreign capital investment in the country in 35 years.

According to reports from Mexico, the corporation Domos International would buy 49 percent of the state-owned Cuban Telecommunications Enterprise [Empresa Cubana de Telecomunicaciones, ETEC] for 1.5 billion through a document to be signed during Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari's visit to Havana next Monday.

In Mexico City, one of Domos International's executives said the investment is endorsed by British corporations N.M. Rothschild and K.P.M.G. Peat Marwick.

Asked about the matter, Cuban Foreign Ministry spokesman Miguel Alfonso said he could neither confirm nor deny whether the signing of the document is included on the agenda, which has been prepared for the Mexican president's visit.

[Paris AFP in Spanish at 1620 GMT on 10 June reports that according to Pedro Sepulveda, Domos International's corporate director, the corporation will buy 49 percent of ETEC for $1.5 billion next week. Press dispatches report the operation will include a seven-year plan of modernization that will cost $720 million, and the agreement will be signed during Salinas' visit. The report adds that ETEC comprises all of Cuba's telephone services, excluding cellular telephones. The project includes replacing 200,000 of the system's existing 450,000 lines and expanding the system to one million lines and is endorsed by N.M. Rothschild, a leading bank in telecommunications advisership, and K.P.M.G. Peat Marwick, an auditor's enterprise that backed the feasibility studies]

### CPC Delegation Tours Cienfuegos Energy Plants

*FL1106110194 Havana Tele Rebelde and Cuba Vision Networks in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Jun 94*

[From the NTV newscast]

[Text] The CPC delegation headed by Wu Banggou, Politburo member and CPC secretary in Shanghai, has

visited Cienfuegos Province. The delegation was greeted at the local government's headquarters by Manuel Menendez Castellano, member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] in the province, and other provincial authorities.

The delegation toured the Camilo Cienfuegos Refinery during a visit to the industrial park. The refinery is nearly completed and has already been producing for the last three years. The plant could benefit from an investment that would increase its efficiency. The delegation also visited the Juragua Nuclear Plant, where they were told that construction is temporarily halted but that the facility has been preserved. The delegation was also informed that negotiations recently got underway to form an economic association that will make it possible to complete the plant and start operations.

The delegation also met higher education teachers and students in the province. The delegation will visit Matanzas Province on 11 June and is scheduled to depart Cuba on 12 June.

This is the highest ranking PRC delegation to visit Cuba since Chinese President Jiang Zemin's visit.

### Visits Hotel, Oil Fields in Matanzas

*FL1306003594 Havana Tele Rebelde and Cuba Vision Networks in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Jun 94*

[From the NTV newscast]

[Text] Wu Banggou, CPC Politburo member and CPC secretary general in Shanghai, appeared to be very happy with his visit to Cuba, which continued this afternoon in Matanzas Province. Wu Banggou and his delegation were accompanied by Politburo member Yadira Garcia, first secretary of the party in Matanzas Province, on a tour during which they learned of the developments in the tourist and oil industry programs. At the Melia Varadero Hotel, the delegation was informed of the profits made by this and other joint capital enterprises, as well as the basis and characteristics for this type of business.

Cuba's largest producing oil field lies near Varadero Beach. The oil field's workers have an annual production goal of 930,000 tons, nearly 75 percent of Cuba's production goal. Work is aimed at surpassing this goal. Wu Banggou was informed of the joint operations with Canadian and French companies and the progress in the program designed to increase production and explore the possibilities of new drilling areas.

In an interview for this newscast, Wu Banggou stressed the need to strengthen economic cooperation between Cuba and the PRC even more.

### Departs 12 Jun

*FL1306020894 Havana Tele Rebelde and Cuba Vision Networks in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Jun 94*

[From the NTV newscast]

[Text] Politburo members Jose Ramon Balaguer and Carlos Lage bid farewell to the CPC delegation at Jose Marti Airport on 12 June. Wu Banngou said he was very satisfied with his visit to Cuba and underscored the importance of having met President Fidel Castro on two occasions. In a statement for Cuban television, he said:

[Begin Wu recording in Mandarin with passage by passage translation into Spanish] We are greatly impressed with some things. Cuba made it through 1993, a most difficult year. Cuba now has a very clear development strategy. Cuba has adopted a series of achievable economic measures. We sincerely hope that Cuba can continue developing every day. [end recording]

### Decree on Confiscation of Property Text

*94CA0117A Havana GRANMA INTERNATIONAL in English No 20, 18 May 94 p 3*

[Decree-Law 149. On the Confiscation of Property and Income Acquired Through Illegal Means]

[Text]

I, Fidel Castro Ruz, President of the Council of State of the Republic of Cuba

HEREBY PROCLAIM: That the Council of State has approved the following:

WHEREAS: The National Assembly of People's Power, in its session of May 1 and 2, 1994, being the first special session of the fourth legislature, responding to the demands of the majority of our people, agreed to recommend that the Council of State with all due speed adopt effective and deterrent measures against those who acquire property illegally, accumulating wealth and material goods which, far from being the fruit of their honest labor, are the result of theft, speculation, diversion of resources belonging to state entities or other official bodies, engaging in shady dealings, black market activities and other forms of accumulating wealth which damage the most vital interests of our society;

WHEREAS: The above mentioned activities tend to foster all types of criminal activities, with resulting damage to the domestic economy and the country's social stability, and are particularly damaging in the situation resulting from special period in peacetime, since their demoralizing effect is incompatible with the determination to stand firm and the selfless sacrifice of our people, faced with the historic challenge of saving the country and the Revolution;

WHEREAS: The Constitution of the Republic in Article 60 states that confiscation of property is only to be

applied as a punishment by the authorities in those cases and according to proceedings established by law, and whereas Article 61 of the Constitution allows for the retroactive application of non-penal laws when it is thus established in those laws for reasons of social interest or because it is useful for public purposes;

THEREFORE: The Council of State, exercising the powers that have been invested in it by clause c) of Article 90 of the Constitution of the Republic, approves the following.

**Decree-Law 149**

**On the Confiscation of Property and Income Acquired by Illegal Means**

**Article 1.**—The confiscation of and subsequent appropriation by the Cuban state are hereby authorized, with no right of indemnity, of property and income acquired by persons who either directly or through third parties increase their property illegally and in a manner disproportionate to their legitimate income.

**Article 2.**—The minister of finance and prices shall have the power, by virtue of his own decision, to punish by confiscating property and income in those cases referred to in this Decree-Law.

**Article 3.**—The Attorney General's Office of the Republic will have all the legal powers and authority necessary to carry out investigations and substantiate the confiscation process, acting on its own initiative on the basis of any information it may obtain in this matter.

**Article 4.**—The confiscation process will be directed against the owner, possessor or holder of the property and income referred to in this Decree-Law, including those belonging to third parties who may benefit from them, and against anyone who is falsely listed as the owner.

**Article 5.**—The prosecutor, in line with the results of the preliminary investigation, may issue a decision to take precautionary measures in regard to the property and income of those under investigation which may be necessary to ensure compliance with the provisions of this Decree-Law.

There can be no appeal proceeding whatsoever to overturn the decree mentioned in the preceding paragraph for the application of said precautionary measures.

**Article 6.**—The prosecutor will decide what actions need to be carried out by officials, employees of any entity and administrative and public authorities, in order to substantiate the case and to implement the precautionary measures that have been stipulated and which must be carried out in the time period specified.

**Article 7.**—Once the prosecutor has taken the appropriate precautionary measures related to property and income, he or she may immediately proceed to draw up a case which will be substantiated within a brief period and through which those involved can supply documents which prove their legal ownership of the aforementioned property and income.

**Article 8.**—The public prosecutor, in accordance with the results of the investigation, will adopt one of the following decisions:

1. Order the precautionary measures corresponding to goods and income, in the case that this has not been done previously, and if necessary, ratify or modify the measures already dictated, or render them null and void;

2. File the case dossier and render the precautionary measures null and void, ordering the restitution of the goods and income to the proper parties or legitimate owners;

3. Present the case before the minister of finance and prices with the intent to confiscate; or

4. Initiate criminal proceedings, independent of the act of confiscation, if the results of the investigations lead to the belief that a crime has been committed.

**Article 9.**—Upon receipt of the case dossier, the minister of finance and prices will issue the corresponding decision, or if necessary, request further information from the prosecutor regarding any outstanding details, and once this has been completed, issue a decision.

The decision issued by the minister of finance and prices may be appealed by the party concerned. Once the appeal has been considered and the final decision made, there will be no administrative or judicial recourse whatsoever.

In exceptional cases the minister of finance and prices will be authorized by the attorney general of the Republic to review decisions issued in regard to confiscation.

**Special Provision**

The minister of finance and prices may delegate to other officials of the Ministry certain powers granted by this Decree-Law, with the exception of the authority to review decisions regarding confiscation under exceptional circumstances.

**Interim Provision**

In compliance with the provisions of this Decree-Law and until the regulations referred to in the Third Final Provision are issued, the prosecutor will commence preliminary investigations and, if necessary, adopt the precautionary measures regarding goods and income that may be subject to confiscation, thus initiating the corresponding proceedings.

**Final Provisions**

FIRST: The provisions of the current Decree-Law will be applied retroactively, given its social benefit, public usefulness and the national need.

SECOND: Any actions aimed at concealing the illicit acquisition of goods and income referred to by this Decree-Law will be viewed as null and void of judicial validity, as will all those aimed at evading its enforcement.

THIRD: The Council of Ministers will be responsible for dictating the regulations of this Decree-Law, as well as any provisions deemed necessary for its enforcement.

FOURTH: All laws, decree-laws, decrees and other legal provisions contrary to the enforcement of this Decree-Law are hereby repealed and this Decree-Law will come into effect upon its publication in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Cuba.

Signed in the Palace of the Revolution, in Havana, on the fourth day of the month of May of the year 1994.

Fidel Castro Ruz
President
Council of State

I CERTIFY: That this is a true and exact copy of the original document, signed on the date noted.

Signed: Jose M. Miyar Barrueco
Secretary of the Council of State

### Authorities Apply Measures To Control Self-Employment

*FL1106011794 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1942 GMT 10 Jun 94*

[Text] Havana municipal labor directorates have implemented several regulations, approved by the provincial administrative council, to better control self-employment. The following measures have been implemented since May:

- Rent is being collected for the use of public areas;
- Monthly fees have been increased in 30 categories;
- State entities are authorized to utilize this personal [as heard];
- The production of plastic items has been banned.

Provincial authorities have determined the amount of rent to be collected, which will go directly to the provincial budget, according to location.

The ban on manufacturing plastic items stems from the effects that this is having on the national economy due to the misuse of that resource.

### Raul Castro Continues Tour of Central Army Areas

*FL1306005994 Havana Tele Rebelde and Cuba Vision Networks in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Jun 94*

[From the NTV Newscast]

[Excerpts] Army General Raul Castro, minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR], has visited Caibarien Municipality as part of his continuing tour of Central Army areas. The party and government take initiatives there that involve the masses when solving problems.

The words consistency and determination are no longer theory but reality in Caibarien Municipality, north Villa Clara Province. Raul saw this during his tour of the area. Major Jimenez Vazquez, head of the municipal general staff, briefed Raul on the area's level of defense preparedness, the territory's political and moral state, and the development of the food program with the people's help in solving problems.

Caibarien Municipality is recognized as being prepared defensively at the second stage for several reasons, including: the completion of fortified projects, the detailed preparation of the cadres in the six defense zones, the authorization of the warning system, and the ability to transport in case of enemy attack. Defense Day was completed successfully with specialists giving practical and theoretical classes. Furthermore, Caibarien is contributing more to the territorial militia in preparation for combat. The municipality has perfected the Unified Vigilance and Protection System and the equipment and armaments are ready to be put into action. [passage omitted]

Raul and his delegation met workers at the municipal organic gardens—the most outstanding in the province—where he was able to see developments in the production of vegetables and tubers for the population. Raul expressed his satisfaction when he saw the good political and moral state of those workers, who labor every day with great responsibility. [passage omitted]

The tour through Caibarien included a visit to the Campanas de las Villas contingent, which is working on the Caibarien-Cayo Santa Maria embankment. A total of 42 kilometers have already been completed. Orlando Rodriguez, head of the contingent, explained the progress made on the project, the collective's experiences, and the fuel-saving initiatives and innovations. Construction on the embankment is top quality and is being carried out with environmental protection in mind.

Access to the beaches of Villa Clara's northern keys will help develop the Cuban tourist industry. Raul was interested in touring the completed portion of the embankment, particularly the embankment's new bridge. Raul conversed with the workers en route to the project and encouraged them to continue. Raul was amazed by the magnificent project and posed for a photograph with the workers and his delegation at the end of the embankment as a souvenir of his visit. This project, devised by our commander in chief, demonstrates how man can overcome any obstacle regardless of difficulty.

### Briefed on Air Combat Equipment Readiness

*FL1106144994 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 11 Jun 94*

[Text] Army General Raul Castro stated that the Cuban people face a difficult struggle and that their long journey

has not yet concluded. After pointing out that only in the last 35 years have we been owners of our destiny, Raul warned that now we must begin all over again and there is no other way. Furthermore, he highlighted that even if it were out of respect for our dead, we must be loyal and firm.

Raul, who is second secretary of the party and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR], spoke to pilots of the Antiaircraft Defense and Revolutionary Air Force [DAAFAR] brigade in Santa Clara, after visiting the Central Army's air base. Raul also visited the daycare center and the elementary school of that military community.

The exposition presented by Brigadier General Nilvio Sanchez, head of that unit, demonstrated how all of its air and antiair units are being protected and are ready for combat, or are being preserved and are ready to be taken out of the bowels of the earth and put into action within little time.

In the same manner, Division Gen. Ulises Rosales del Toro, first vice minister of the FAR, underscored that such a high level in the condition of the equipment had never been obtained before, which responds to the capacity developed by Cuban specialists to repair and maintain even the most complex equipment. Ruben Martinez, head of the DAAFAR, added that $13 million had been saved in airplane engine repairs alone last year.

During his tour, Raul was also able to witness the intense labor carried out at the Victoria de Santa Clara agricultural-livestock farm and how all the resources of a large tank unit in Villa Clara are being maintained and properly protected.

### Visits Firing Range, Agrarian Concerns

*FL1106020294 Havana Tele Rebelde and Cuba Vision Networks in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Jun 94*

[From the NTV newscast]

[Text] Army General Raul Castro, minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR], has visited a firing range and agrarian units in Villa Clara Province as part of his continuing tour of the Central Army region. He was welcomed by Tomas Cardenas, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] in Villa Clara Province.

First, Raul visited the Corralillo farming-military district and the Central Army firing range. He was briefed on the program to increase rice production and develop the cattle industry, fish farms, and reforestation efforts.

Colonel Ciro Gomez Betancourt, chief of the Army Studies Center, gave a briefing on the results of the training period, during which the projected maneuvers and exercises were conducted successfully. This has helped maintain the troops' high combat-readiness level despite the current shortage of resources. Raul insisted that every officer and soldier must realize the cost of every maneuver, exercise, projectile, or any other military resource, as well as develop self-sufficiency efforts to guarantee the food demands of the troops.

Reserve Lieutenant Colonel Rolando Ramos, chief of the agrarian district, told Raul of his goal to plant 34 caballerias of rice and to become self-sufficient in rice for 1995. He noted efforts to breed bulls for Army ox teams as well as efforts on fish farms, which they hope will cover 20 hectares this year. They hope to produce 30 tons of honey and other highly priced byproducts through beekeeping, as well as 300 tons of charcoal from Marabu, which is abundant in this coastal region.

Raul also visited the Central Army's microjet plantain farm, in Santo Domingo Municipality. Raul was pleased with the progress made on land cleared by the soldiers by hand and with dynamite and irrigated with water from the Alacranes reservoir. Raul also congratulated farm chief Ariel Pena for the results attained and asked him to personally report to him on fulfilling his goal by year's end. The farm workers work hard to remove weeds, which have multiplied since the May rains.

Raul also visited the (Agrofar) Center, an entity attached to the military agrarian union. It supplies seed to FAR farms and trains personnel and helps with research and ways to replace imports and increase export resources. Center Director Antonio Rodriguez gave a briefing on efforts to ensure that the FAR gets quality seed since 50 percent of the agricultural yield depends on this. Antonio is the son of well-know researcher Adolfo Rodriguez, 87, who was a pioneer in agamic seeds research, which is the cornerstone of a broad movement responsible for the quality of Cuban agriculture:

[Begin recording] [Castro] The Army will eat the beans it produces or it will eat no beans at all. Your efforts will not be lost because they will continue through this bloodline. The children and grandchildren must be introduced to this affair.

[Adolfo Rodriguez] Yes. I also have grandchildren who will be here soon enough. The comrades tell me they hope to see a movement of seeds alone or otherwise we will have nothing to put on the ground. [end recording]

Raul was also interested in seeing the center's production section. He praised its leaders and workers and stressed the need for every agricultural leader to visit this center and learn from its valuable experience.

[Begin Castro recording] This place is a gem. Let us work faster toward its completion. [end recording]

### Visits Matanzas Citrus Enterprise

*FL1006164594 Havana Tele Rebelde and Cuba Vision Networks in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Jun 94*

[From the NTV newscast]

[Excerpt] Army General Raul Castro continues to tour the Central Army region. On this occasion he visited

areas of the Victoria de Giron Citrus Enterprise in Jaguey Grande, Matanzas Province. Raul and his companions visited farm number 2 of Jaguey's citrus program. The delegation held a meeting with Agriculture Minister Alfredo Jordan, member of the Politburo; provincial party leaders, enterprise managers; and the general staff of the 102d Division of the Youth Labor Army [EJT].

In the meeting, an agreement was reached to incoporate citrus plantations into EJT farms, which have already demonstrated their efficiency in this region and other parts of Cuba. The EJT already manages six of the 10 farms of the enterprise, the remaining four will be put under EJT control later in the year. [passage omitted].

### Receives Letter on Cane Cutting in Granma

*FL1006164394 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1402 GMT 10 Jun 94*

[Text] A member of the Diosmedes Jimenez volunteer cane-cutting brigade from Niquero Municipality in Granma, sent a letter to Army General Raul Castro, minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR], informing him that they had concluded the sugar harvest with a total of 3.2 million arrobas of sugarcane. This is the only collective from Cuban Workers Federation's forces to reach the aforementioned figure as was announced during a ceremony chaired by Alfredo Enriquez Pina, first secretary of the party in Granma Province, where the collective was awarded the three-million arroba banner. The newspaper GRANMA reports that this achievement is considered a heroic deed, considering the material difficulties of the current harvest. The most outstanding members of the brigade—with more than 100,000 arrobas—were Victor Rodriguez and Benigno Hidalgo, and the most outstanding youth was Julio Guerra.

### GRANMA Reports Social Security Recipients Increase

*FL1006145994 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1359 GMT 10 Jun 94*

[Text] Despite the economic limitations that Cuba currently faces, the number of retired and pensioned workers supported by the social security system has increased in the five years of the special period. In today's edition, GRANMA points out that this information was provided by Orlando Penate, director of Social security of the State Committee for Labor. Penate points out that in 1993 Cuba invested more than 1.63 billion pesos in social security. This figure represents 4.3 million pesos invested in the social sector every 24 hours, which does not include the cost of assistance in that sector, which in 1993 was approximately 35.9 million pesos.

In Cuba, the social security system's equation of equilibrium is based on the business sector's productivity, and its development is determined by the global economy, which means that greater efficiency is required from the business sector.

## Barbados

### Drought, Fire Threaten Next Year's Sugar Quota

*FL1106110294 Castries HTS Caribvision Television in English 1945 GMT 10 Jun 94*

[Text] Barbados' sugar quota on the European market could be in jeopardy next year. Ann Drelo says this has nothing to do with management or a bad harvest. It does, however, have to do with the weather:

[Begin recording] [Drelo] The drought and brush fires have combined to put the island's number two industry in financial trouble. Agricultural officials point out that several acres of young cane plants have been destroyed. The damage is so severe that hopes of meeting the 54,000-tonne EC quota appear remote at this point. Already the organization responsible for managing the sugar industry—the Barbados Agricultural Management Company [BAMC]—is compiling data on the drought and the fires. It is hoping to use this data to show that any shortfalls are the result of an act of God.

[Unidentified speaker] I've been told by the management, the top management in BAMC, that they are going ahead with informing the European Union well ahead of next year's crop of the problems we've had with the drought to make absolutely sure that we are not unprepared when it comes to not being able to fill our quota, because this is a really serious issue. If we lose any of our 50,000-tonne quota and we make it even less, we are even less likely to survive in the future. So, it is absolutely important, it is absolutely essential, that we keep our quota with the European Union.

[Drelo] Chairman of the BAMC, Dr. Atley Bradford, says he is looking carefully at the situation and a request for a reprieve could go off to the EC in December. He says this would give them enough time to see if the crop has recovered. However, he says even if the rain falls heavily now, next year's crop won't reach the output of this year's. Dr. Bradford says the industry would not make a profit from this year's crop and the loss of the EC quota or a reprieve would spell doom for the industry. [end recording]

## Dominican Republic

### Border Crossing for Food, Medicine Banned

*PA1106025794 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0102 GMT 11 Jun 94*

[Text] Santo Domingo, 10 Jun (NOTIMEX)—Due to several violent incidents on the Haitian border, today, Dominican Republic authorities suspended the crossing of Haitians into the Dominican Republic to seek food and medicine.

Army sources told the international press that the crossing of Haitians to purchase food and medicine was suspended on Friday after small groups were allowed to cross early in the day.

The crossing of people carrying food and medicine into Haiti continues to be restricted on the border after a Dominican soldier, posted in Dajabon in northern Dominican Republic, had his rifles snatched away from him on Thursday, provincial governor Abilio Escoto explained.

Local authorities said that in similar incidents, Haitians hurled stones at soldiers who patrol the common border. None of the attacks have been repelled up to now.

The UN Security Council augmented the economic embargo against Haiti on 21 May to force the coupist military officers who overthrew Jean Bertrand Aristide in 1991 to abandon power.

The Dominican Republic shares with Haiti the Caribbean island of Hispaniola and the common border is patrolled by approximately 15,000 Dominican soldiers under the observation of a U.S. mission that analyzes local Army needs to comply with the UN mandate. President Joaquin Balaguer was against sanctions on Haiti, but he promised to comply with them.

On Thursday, the president announced that according to a list sent by the United Nations, the sale of food and medicine to Haitians is to be allowed.

### Cardinal Criticizes U.S. Military Presence

*PA1006174494 Paris AFP in Spanish 1650 GMT 10 Jun 94*

[Text] Santo Domingo, 10 Jun (AFP)—Today, Dominican Cardinal Nicolas Lopez Rodriguez criticized the presence of U.S. soldiers to monitor compliance with the UN embargo on Haiti along the land border that separates the two countries.

Since 7 June, 12 officers of the U.S. Atlantic Command have been at the Haitian border to help Dominican border troops prevent primarily the smuggling of gasoline from the Dominican Republic. Haiti, with 9 million inhabitants, and the Dominican Republic with close to 8 million, share the Caribbean island of Hispaniola.

"If it is true they are here, they should not stay here long," Cardinal Lopez Rodriguez commented upon leaving a church at the end of a service to bless new parish members. Monsignor Lopez Rodriguez criticized the policy the United Nations and the United States have followed up to now to remove the military who control Haiti, adding that "it seems those people do not understand the situation."

"It seems to me we do not need meddling," the Dominican cardinal also said. He added that he is opposed to the reinstatement of toppled Haitian President Jean-Bertrand Aristide. "Those people starving to death are not to blame for what is happening," the cardinal said.

He commented the desirable thing would be for the United Nations to promote a peace plan "that involves nations, not states because there is justified concern over the United States in Latin America."

## Haiti

### Jonassaint's Address on State of Emergency

*FL1306014094*

[Editorial report] Port-au-Prince Television Nationale d'Haiti in French at 1635 GMT on 12 June carries a 20-minute recorded address to the nation by provisional President Emile Jonassaint. Jonassaint speaks in both French and Creole during the address.

Jonassaint begins, in French: "Men and women of my country: I have decided to address the nation tonight. It is a serious moment. Haiti, our country, is in great danger. Reviled, ridiculed, humiliated, and strangled, Haiti risks invasion and occupation."

Jonassaint says that history, the Constitution, and deep Haitian values prevent him from giving in to threats and that he is pushed to defend the imperiled fatherland and that it will be defended.

He calls on the people to mobilize to defend the country: "I solemnly declare that Haiti will not give in. Haiti will not submit to orders from foreigners. Haiti will face them. I have demanded and have obtained the provisional government's word that it will take all measures to ensure our survival as an independent and fully sovereign nation. Thus, a state of emergency [etat d'urgence] is declared. A series of government measures will go into effect immediately. I order the Haitian Armed Forces commander in chief to guard against all possibilities."

Jonassaint then deplores the fact that some Haitians have demanded that foreigners invade Haiti and calls on the people to remain calm and attend to their daily affairs. He urges the people to remain mobilized and alert so that they are united and determined, "like the ancestors," to struggle to the death in ensuring the country's defense before the enemies.

He says: "On behalf of the Haitian nation, I thank all those nations that have refused to give in to the immorality, the arrogance, and the perfidy of a certain international community, to those that have relieved us of our misfortunes."

Jonassaint then switches to Creole to deliver the rest of his address, saying: "Haitian men and women, I am obliged to appear before you today to say a few words as the country is in danger."

Jonassaint warns that a giant that can destroy Haiti in five minutes has declared war on Haiti, while Haiti has

done nothing to provoke it. He suggests this is in response to democracy coming to Haiti, noting that there has never been democracy in Haiti.

Referring to President-in-Exile Jean-Bertrand Aristide—without actually mentioning Aristide by name—Jonassaint explains he was a State Council member during the 1990 election, that he voted for the candidate whom everybody was voting for, and that he is now ashamed of having voted for that candidate because that candidate is now asking those he was always criticizing to invade Haiti to reduce the country to slavery. Jonassaint then makes some historical references and criticizes Aristide—again, without mentioning Aristide by name—for wasting Haiti's money and allowing the United States to use Haiti while Haitians starve to death.

Jonassaint says that all those who harmed Haiti have succumbed and speaks of a president who has asked that Haiti be destroyed. He says that president is now in jail for theft, adding that others have fallen and that others will fall, that they have their own problems in their countries, and that they are no more serious than the Haitians.

Jonassaint concludes by calling on the people to unite and to remain mobilized for the defense of the country: "If they destroy us, we will all die together. Haitians never fear death. I (?remember) when I went to take the oath at parliament. I saw the Independence Act. It began: Freedom or death. Haitians can no longer live in slavery. Either we die, or we remain free."

At 1655 GMT, Jonassaint ends his address.

### Further on State of Emergency

*PA1206174594 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1714 GMT 12 Jun 94*

[By Herold Jean Francois]

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 12 Jun (EFE)—Emile Jonassaint, the de facto president of Haiti, today declared a state of emergency in the country and ordered coupist General Raoul Cedras to take every possible measure to deal with whatever may happen.

Jonassaint also called on the Haitian people to unite to meet an invasion. "If we have to die, we will die together," Jonassaint said in a message to the people aired at 0130 local (0530 GMT) and in which he announced the measures taken.

In his message, he strongly criticized the international community for the plan to restore democracy in the country and the threats of a foreign invasion. Jonassaint said Haiti has done nothing wrong to foreigners and that he cannot understand the reason for a probable invasion. As for the restoration of democracy, he asked: "What democracy are we talking about? When did such a democracy exist in Haiti?"

Jonassaint accused Jean-Bertrand Aristide of squandering the country's wealth by "giving it to the whites."

Referring to Aristide's return to Haiti, but without mentioning the constitutional president by name, Jonassaint said: "If he is that strong, why does he not come alone?"

In stating that the Haitians will never accept a return to slavery, Jonassaint alluded to Haiti's Independence Act, which proclaims "liberty or death."

The chief of the de facto government also made reference to former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez, who has been imprisoned on charges of embezzlement and theft after having been linked to the Haiti case. Jonassaint continued by referring to foreign leaders involved in the search for a solution to the Haitian crisis, saying: "Soon the others will face the same fate." [sentence as received]

The Haitian Constitution does not envisage a state of emergency, but it does cover conditions for a state of siege. Political observers in the Haitian capital believe that the declaration of the state of emergency is a disguise for establishing a state of siege to restrict the citizens' liberties. Because of the time at which Jonassaint's message was broadcast, few people have been informed about the de facto president's decision, and for this reason, it will be necessary to wait until Monday to determine what the reaction will be.

### 'Great Calm' Follows State of Emergency Announcement

*PA1206221494 Paris AFP in Spanish 2021 GMT 12 Jun 94*

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 12 Jun (AFP)—The declaration of a state of emergency in Haiti today by provisional President Emile Jonassaint (who is not recognized by the international community) is "a reply of firmness and legitimate defense" against the U.S. Government, a Jonaissant associate said.

This measure and Jonaissant's solemn rejection of yielding to foreign pressure comes 36 hours after President Bill Clinton's announcement that new sanctions will be applied against the Caribbean country to force the departure of the Haitian military chiefs.

The provisional government on Sunday had yet to publish the "series of measures" announced by Jonaissant in his radio-television speech early this morning, but there is great calm in Port-au- Prince, where no special security measures are visible.

According to the source, the establishment of the state of emergency does not have any connection with the murder of a soldier near the National Palace 15 days ago. A military official, who asked to remain unidentified, blamed the death on a guerrilla operation launched from Washington by exiled President Jean-Bertrand Aristide and his supporters.

Referring to rumors according to which a group of armed men attacked the Army headquarters in this capital in the evening last week, the official indicated that it was "a minor incident" and that "the shots were apparently accidental." "The incident, which did not cause any casualties, was controlled in a few minutes by guards, and no bullet holes were found in the buildings," he added.

Meanwhile, official sources denied rumors about the Haitian authorities' possible decision to close the Port-au-Prince international airport on 21 June, four days before the suspension of flights by the United States and Canada goes into effect.

### FRAPH Leader Reportedly Turns Against Military

*PA1106030394 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0021 GMT 11 Jun 94*

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 10 Jun (NOTIMEX)—Today, Haitian sectors favoring the return of ousted President Jean-Bertrand Aristide demanded the resignation of the ruling military leaders to prevent a U.S. military invasion.

Port-au-Prince Mayor Evans Paul called on General Raoul Cedras to step down because, otherwise, "the sanctions will be very, very hard on us.... It would be the end of the country.... And worse, we are threatened by a military invasion."

Because of the repression and precarious security situation prevailing in Haiti, the Revolutionary Front for the Advance and Progress of Haiti [FRAPH], a paramilitary organization identified with the Army, has turned against its sponsors.

FRAPH leader Louis Jodel Chamblain reported he was the victim of an attack two days ago. "If I, Chamblain, am not safe, then no Haitian can feel safe. No one can speak up in the country. It is time to put an end to all this." For this reason, he requested the international community's support in guaranteeing the safety of all political leaders in the country.

The OAS-UN civilian delegation and other international organizations blame FRAPH for much of the violence and repression against popular organizations and Aristide's followers. FRAPH has also been blamed for setting up a demonstration in October 1993 to protest the arrival of the USS Harlan County, which was carrying the first contingent of UN Mission for Haiti military technicians.

Wednesday night, the Army demonstrated it is powerless to ensure even its own security, when 10 men broke into Army Headquarters and staged a shoot-out with the soldiers on duty. The individuals succeeded in escaping from the military installation, and none of them were arrested. A report of the incident said the men "displayed military training and knowledge."

According to unofficial reports, most of the soldiers fled from the police quarters across the street from Army Headquarters as soon as they heard about the incident. One source said: "All of the policemen fled in civilian clothing and without weapons. They had no intention of defending either their quarters or their posts."

Several observers on the island noted that, if the military cannot keep a small group of men from attacking its own installations, "what could it possibly do against the Marines?"

### U.S. Spokesman's 9 Jun Evacuation Remarks Cited

*FL1006232994 Port-au-Prince Signal FM Radio in French 1030 GMT 10 Jun 94*

[Report by correspondent Jacques Maurice]

[Text] A U.S. Embassy spokesman in Port-au-Prince told AFP on 9 June that the U.S. Embassy might ask U.S. citizens living in Haiti and families of diplomatic personnel to leave the country. The spokesman pointed out that if the Clinton administration decides to ban commercial flights between the United States and Haiti, the families of diplomatic personnel would have to leave this country and other U.S. nationals would have to be put on alert.

President Bill Clinton is expected to announce new sanctions against the Caribbean republic on 10 June. The same source explained that the sanctions could include banning commercial flights and bank transfers with the United States. By the evening of 9 June, the White House had not confirmed that the U.S. President would make such a statement on 10 June. The U.S. spokesman added that the United States is in touch with diplomats in other countries on the sanctions.

Less than 100 people continue to work at the U.S. Embassy in Port-au-Prince. Their dependents, including women and children, total 70. Fewer than 6,000 U.S. citizens live in Haiti, including those of Haitian origin and 600 U.S. tourists who, among other things, are visiting their families, the U.S. Embassy told AFP.

American Airlines, which serves Miami and New York from Port-au-Prince daily, has advised Haitian travel agencies that it will add a daily flight to Miami 16-22 June. Miami is also served by Haiti Trans Air and ALM, of the Dutch West Indies. Both have four weekly flights. ALM also links Haiti to Curacao four times a week. Copa serves Panama City from Port-au-Prince twice a week. Air Canada links Montreal to Port-au-Prince. Air France serves Paris via Pointe-a-Pitres three times a week and links the Haitian capital to Santo Domingo, in neighboring Dominican Republic.

### Canadian Embassy Recommends Nationals Leave

*PA1106000394 Paris AFP in Spanish 2250 GMT 10 Jun 94*

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 10 Jun (AFP)—Tonight through its internal telecommunications network, the Canadian Embassy will recommend that Canadian citizens who do not have specific reasons for staying in the country after 25 June leave Haiti, a Canadian embassy spokesman told AFP. "The final decision will have to be made by each individual, however," the source said.

Today, the government of Ottawa joined the U.S. position by announcing that flights from Canada to Haiti will be suspended as of 25 June. The source added that the embassy had expressed a similar position twice in the past two years but that numerous Canadians, some of whom had been living in Haiti for 30 or 40 years, had elected to stay.

According to the embassy, 2,400 Canadians, most of them holding double nationality, live in Haiti. These people include some 300 male and female religious teachers, most of whom come from Quebec province.

### Right Wing Demands Diplomats Leave, Close Airports

*PA1106223494 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2039 GMT 11 Jun 94*

[By Herold-Jean Francois]

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 11 Jun (EFE)—Today, the organization known as "Capois-La-Mort," which includes high-ranking extreme right-wing soldiers, demanded strict measures against foreigners and the closure of the Port-au-Prince and Cap-Haitiene airports. In addition, they demanded an end to diplomatic relations with France, Canada, Venezuela, and the United States and declared the ambassadors of these countries persona non grata. According to their demands, no foreign airplanes should be allowed to land at the Haitian capital or at any other airport.

The demands were listed in a communique issued today. Among other things, the document asks for border officials to ban the entry of foreigners crossing the Dominican Republic border. The document also demands cutting off water, power, and telephone services to foreign embassies and those "collaborating with the enemy."

The military group suggests and even demands giving the French, Canadian, Venezuelan, and U.S. ambassadors 48 hours to leave Haiti. If they choose to remain in the country, the group recommends limiting their movements as well as the movements of other diplomatic representatives, consuls, and members of international agencies.

They call for ambassadors and other foreign government officials to be ordered to remain within a 15 km radius of their official domicile. According to the communique outlining the special measures, in order for these people to travel outside the said 15 km perimeter, they must first get approval from the Ministry of Foreign Relations and the Armed Forces.

"Capois-La-Mort" considers the strict sanctions ordered against the country and backed by the international community, as "a declaration of war against the black Republic of Haiti." The organization urges the government to approve special "war measures," to enable it to respond to the "foreign aggression."

The written demands presented by "Capois-La-Mort" come while rumors of a foreign military invasion of Haiti spread. Observers see the demands as evidence that the military and its collaborators could take extreme measures.

### Monde: New Clinton Decision 'Racist, Irrational'

*FL1106172494 Port-au-Prince Signal FM Radio in French 1030 GMT 11 Jun 94*

[Passages within italics in Creole]

[Text] For his part, Chamber of Deputies President Frantz Robert Monde, who has socialist ties, very keenly condemned the latest sanctions taken by Mr. Clinton, saying that it is a racist, irrational, and unprecedented decision.

[Begin Monde recording] The international community's strategy is aimed at punishing the people who voted for Aristide. As I, Frantz Robert Monde, deputy, do not receive money transfers; as for you, you do not receive transfers; who receives transfers? It is those who had the chance to leave by boat; *it is someone who made an effort to buy a visa, it is someone who made an effort... [pauses] who was working, saved some money, and then left. It is those people who are sending $150-200 to their families so they can live.*

But you condemn those little people to live on only $50 per month. I want the U.S. Government to tell me if the poorest U.S. citizen can live on an income of $50 a week? This is a racist and irrational decision which does not take the faintest notion of humanitarianism into account. This is unprecedented. *I went to Washington and negotiated with them.* We agreed on the conditions under which General Cedras would step down. The problems of Gen. Biamby Colonel Michel Francois were out of the question. They agreed with me, but have decided today that the entire Army high command should step down. When one says high command, one implicitly says the department commanders as well. *Why? For Father Aristide? It is not true, my dear.* You must remember that when they entered the country in 1915, *they destroyed an existing police corps in order to create the National Guard. Now, they say: Let us destroy the Haitian Army which is a pure offspring of the National Guard in order to create a police corps. In fact, let us imagine that Aristide returns, that the Americans arrive in*

*the country, and that soldiers are going to be killed. Do you think they will sit idly by?* It is a [word indistinct] political obligation for the Army high command to have a defense plan. [end recording]

## Jonassaint Government Signs Agreement With Vatican

*FL1106184494 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1600 GMT 11 June 94*

[Text] The provisional government of Judge Emile Jonassaint signed an agreement with the Vatican for a grant of $32 million. The minister of information, culture, and coordination informs the nation that following approaches made by Haitian Foreign Minister Dr. Charles Antony David, the agreement was signed in Italy on 27 May 1994 between the representatives of the provisional government of Haiti and the state of the Vatican. The terms of the agreement are that Haiti will receive 75 thousands metric tonnes of hard wheat worth $32 million.

The Ministry of Information note asserts that Judge Emile Jonassaint, provisional president of the Republic, putting himself in the role of the interpreter of the entire Haitian people who are subjected to a criminal embargo and an unjustified blockade, thanked the state of the Vatican and the Holy Father John Paul II for the great understanding and solicitude. At a time when the international community, practicing systematic disinformation, misrepresents the Haitian realities and shows a total misunderstanding of the drama that the Haitian population faces, the generous gesture of the Vatican comforts us and confirms for us the permanence of the Christian values of truth, honesty, and justice, continues the note from the Ministry of Information. The note adds in conclusion that the Haitian people will always remember gratefully that in the horrifying agony that has fallen on the country—on Haitian men, women, children, and elders—the state of the Vatican offered its hand in order to relieve their material and moral sufferings and allowing them to survive with dignity.

## Commerce Minister, Unofficial Senate Meet on Embargo

*FL1106000694 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1600 GMT 10 Jun 94*

[Report by correspondent Edner Jean on Commerce Minister Jean-Robert Delsoin's appearance before the Senate headed by Senator Bernard Sansaricq in Port-au-Prince on 9 June; passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] [Jean] Economic sanctions have reduced the Commerce Ministry's duties to having to supply the local market with essential foods—such as rice, sugar, and flour—and medicine on a regular and permanent basis.

Rice: Delsoin pointed out that it is important not only to supply the local market with quality rice in sufficient amounts but also to protect and encourage national production while assuring a reasonable retail price. To help bring down the retail price of imported rice, the commerce minister suggests luring traditional importers into ordering in groups and urging them to apply to the Finance Ministry for customs rights on an inclusive basis of 12.50 gourdes per sack instead of the ad valorem tax of 40 percent currently in effect.

Sugar: One of the Commerce Ministry's major difficulties in regulating this market lies in the 6 December 1990 decree that created CONASUC, the National Sugar Council, thereby granting the sugar factories a de facto monopoly on sugar imports. While continuing to allow importers and nonmanufacturers to import sugar, the minister announced that he would meet the concerned parties in the coming days to discuss restructuring and would then proceed to price revisions.

Asked about the Jonassaint government's real commercial and industrial priorities, Delsoin said he will attack the nongovernmental organizations [NGO] first in order to control their actions.

[Delsoin] "The NGOs are not obliged to trade, by definition. We notice nowadays, however, that they control businesses. Three ministers have committed themselves to the struggle for strict control of those NGOs. Press releases have been issued, so everyone knows that the government is studying the matter. Using someone else's words: We are serious about this.

"There is a third area that we are very concerned about, but confidentiality is required."

[Jean] Another confidential area involves fuel controls. He said he refrained from making public statements so as not to annoy some friends:

[Delsoin] "Given the current circumstances, the Ministry—meaning [word indistinct] of oil embargo—the Ministry lost its authority in this area. Officially, we do not receive oil. Officially, we do not have oil. Thus, it is impossible for a state institution to have any control over this area. It would be like denouncing friends. In brief, I think the state is unable to intervene directly in this area."

## Noailles Warns of 'Disinformation Trap'

*FL1106001394 Port-au-Prince Signal FM Radio in French 1030 GMT 10 Jun 94*

[Text] The Interior and National Defense Ministry has issued a protest note. Joseph Willio Noailles, interior and national defense minister, has formally deplored the media's malicious exploitation of his statements. The protest is in response to reports that Minister Noailles called the government illegitimate. He vehemently denies saying the infamous words, which he said were put in his mouth while he was in the Republic's Senate.

Noailles asks the public to remain calm and to avoid the disinformation trap set for the government.

### Mayor-Elect Evans Calls For Cedras Resignation

*PA1006233594 Paris AFP in Spanish 2153 GMT 10 Jun 94*

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 10 Jun (AFP)—Evans Paul, the mayor-elect of Port-au-Prince, today called for the resignation of General Raoul Cedras, commander in chief of the Haitian Armed Forces, to prevent implementation of new economic sanctions announced by President Bill Clinton.

Paul asserted that "the Governors Island Agreement continues to be the foundation for a solution to prevent new, very harsh and painful sanctions, which hurt all Haitians." He added that "it is vital for Gen. Cedras to recognize the need to respect his commitments."

Clinton announced a ban on commercial flights to begin on 25 June and a ban on banking operations with Haiti. He also ordered the return of most of the U.S. citizens residing on the island.

Frantz Robert Monde, president of the Chamber of Deputies (close to the socialists), condemned the sanctions President Clinton implemented. He charged that it was a "racist, irrational, and an unprecedented decision."

Appalled, Monde asked: "Tell me which U.S. citizen can live on $50 a month." He was referring to the maximum amount Haitians living in the United States are authorized to send to their relatives in Haiti.

"I insist. The international community's strategy tends to punish those who voted for Jean Bertrand Aristide (the exiled president), who are the poorest," he said.

### Port-au-Prince Radio Reports Remarks

*FL1106170894 Port-au-Prince Signal FM Radio in French 1030 GMT 11 Jun 94*

[Text] New reactions have been recorded in Haiti following the U.S. sanctions. On 10 June, Port-au-Prince Mayor-elect Evans Paul asked General Raoul Cedras, head of the Haitian Army, to resign to avoid the application of the new sanctions announced on the same day by U.S. President Bill Clinton. The basis of the solution to avoid those new sanctions, which are very hard and very painful and which hit all Haitians, remains the implementation of the Governors Island agreement, Paul pointed out. Gen. Cedras must understand the necessity to respect his commitment, he added.

President Clinton announced among other things the interdiction of commercial flights between the United States and Haiti as of 25 June and the suspension of private financial transactions with Haiti.

### 'Poorly Armed' Troops, Officers Described

*PA1106154994 Paris AFP in Spanish 1022 GMT 11 Jun 94*

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 10 Jun (AFP)—The Haitian Armed Forces, which according to its commander in chief, General Raoul Cedras, will fight any U.S. invasion attempt, is a professional troop of 7,500 poorly armed men.

Gen. Cedras' statement badly conceals the fact that the Haitian Armed Forces would not be able to offer strong resistance, although it could later tenaciously harass the occupation force, military experts in Port-au-Prince have said. They think it is feared, for example, that the hardline core of the Army might organize an urban guerrilla group to carry out terrorist attacks.

The regular troops, 5,300 soldiers and 1,600 policemen, and even the 925 officers come from mostly low-income or poor social classes. The Army has a deputy commander, Gen. Jean-Claude Duperval, and a chief of staff, Brigadier Gen. Philippe Biamby. The High Command is mainly made up of officers of the Class of 1973 of the Military Academy, whose top student was Gen. Cedras, who is 44 years old.

This graduation class was the academy's first since being closed by President Francois Duvalier (Papa Doc, in power between 1957- 1971) for fear of military coups. Duvalier thought the officers of his time were subject to too much U.S. influence.

On the field, the leaders of the troops are officers of the Class of 1981, to which Lieutenant Colonel Joseph-Michel Francois, 35, Port-au-Prince chief of police, belongs. The Armored Corps, which is the best armored unit, played a key role during recent coup d'etats, including the one on 30 September 1991 against President Jean-Bertrand Aristide. This unit, which has 26 officers and about 300 men, is stationed in Frere (southern Port-au-Prince) and is equipped with six light armored vehicles (V150 Cadillac) with 20-mm and 90-mm guns and machine guns. Recoilless 75-mm guns and 12.7-mm machine guns mounted on jeeps are also part of their arsenal.

The Air Force (another 300 men) has three Italian Siaimarchetti turbo propulsion training planes, a half dozen Cessna planes equipped with rockets, and a few Sikorsky helicopters. The Navy (300 men) has a dozen U.S. made patrol launches equipped with 20-mm guns or 12.7-mm machine guns, but only six are fully operational.

The light arms are mostly Galil assault rifles and Uzi submachine guns (Israeli), Brazilian Taurus pistols, and Fal Belgian assault rifles. There is also a small number of U.S.-made M-1, M-16, and M- 18 rifles. Some 3,250 soldiers are stationed in Port-au-Prince, and 250-500 men are in each department. There are also Army and police aides and paramilitary groups, which diplomatic sources estimate to number 30,000. Salaries range from 1,000 gourdes ($333) for a private to 4,000 gourdes ($1,333) for a high-ranking officer.

### Manager: Possible U.S. Flight Embargo's Effects

*FL1006233094 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in Creole 1045 GMT 10 Jun 94*

[Text] Airlines in Port-au-Prince are awaiting the decision on suspending passenger flights. The airline association president has said it will be business as usual while airlines wait to hear about the measure.

Frantz Desvarieux explains that the suspension of commercial flights could have some serious consequences for the airlines. Desvarieux, who manages Haiti Trans-Air, in Port-au-Prince, said his company would be particularly crushed if air traffic were suspended.

Correspondent Rothschild Francois reports:

[Begin recording, in Creole] [Desvarieux] It is a problem for the airline companies. The route is economically important to those companies that use it. It is the only route that Haiti Trans-Air uses. We would have to close. It would be economically disastrous. About 200 more people would be added to the country's unemployment list. It will be very difficult for we are a small company.

[Francois] Vacation time is a good time for the airlines...

[Desvarieux, interrupting] Generally speaking, this is the season. Summer is economically the best season for us. The same thing happened with the guys exporting mangoes. This is the mango season. They lost it. This is a consequence of what is happening in the country.

[Francois] Did you receive any notice from foreign companies telling you not to make reservations for July or September?

[Desvarieux] No. The regulations office did not give us any notice. These stories are out of the question right now.

[Francois] Asked about the restrictions Haitian passengers must face when traveling to the United States because of the embargo, Desvarieux said he recognized that the situation is getting difficult for the passengers who used to carry a certain amount of luggage, especially on their return to Haiti.

[Desvarieux] The passenger traveling from Port-au-Prince to Miami is only allowed to bring personal belongings on board. No commercial items are allowed. It used to be that you could bring certain products—such as rum—worth up to $100 with you without paying taxes. This is no longer allowed. Passengers are allowed to bring food on the return flight from the United States. U.S. customs sometimes checks for commercial goods and then seizes them.

We recommend that passengers carry personal belongings and whatever is allowed. Passengers should not bring large amounts of commercial-looking items. They will have difficulties. [end recording]

## Salinas Orders Army To Maintain Chiapas Cease-Fire

*PA1306030694 Paris AFP in Spanish 0145 GMT 13 Jun 94*

[Text] Mexico City, 12 Jun (AFP)—On 12 June, Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari ordered the National Defense Secretariat to maintain a "unilateral cease-fire" in the conflict in the southern State of Chiapas, where the Zapatist National Liberation Army [EZLN] rejected official proposals to reach peace agreements.

A communique issued by the Presidency of the republic stated that Salinas ordered the Mexican Army to maintain the cease-fire and continue to patrol the country's southern border to prevent any gunrunning.

On 11 June, the EZLN, which staged an armed rebellion in January, rejected the government's offers and virtually broke off the negotiations by summoning a National Democratic Congress, whose goal, among others, is reportedly to establish a provisional government.

"Attentive to the indeclinable determination of the government of the republic to preserve peace and guarantee the economic and political development of the region, which is immersed in a conflict, the president ordered various institution to continue implementing programs and executing actions that were previously agreed upon," the document added.

Salinas also ordered Peace Commissioner Manuel Camacho Solis to continue efforts to find a political and negotiated solution to the conflict in Chiapas. The EZLN rejected government proposals but also decided to maintain a unilateral cease-fire and to continue seeking a solution to the "war" in Chiapas.

## Camacho Solis on Commitment to Peaceful Solution

*PA1306045994 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0417 GMT 13 Jun 94*

[Text] Mexico City, 12 Jun (NOTIMEX)—Peace Commissioner Manuel Camacho Solis said today that the Mexican Government has affirmed its decision to respect the cease-fire in the conflict in the southeastern Chiapas State and maintains its commitment to a political solution in favor of peace.

"We still do not have the final (peace) agreements, but the decision to respect the cease-fire has been affirmed, and we maintain the commitment to seek a political solution in favor of peace," Camacho said after meeting with Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari.

On Sunday, Camacho Solis stated the government's position with regard to an announcement made by the Zapatist National Liberation Army (EZLN) that the first phase of the dialogue for peace is over.

The EZLN also called for a national dialogue with the participation of the country's "progressive and independent" sectors and announced that it will not prevent the holding of general elections on 21 August "in territories under its control."

The armed group, which forcefully occupied several towns in the State of Chiapas on 1 January, also unilaterally extended an offensive cease-fire and thanked the peace commissioner for his efforts to find a political conflict to the conflict.

Camacho announced during a news conference that the government agreed to maintain invariably a 12 January decision that the Mexican Army establish a unilateral cease-fire for all armed offensive actions (...) unless attacked.

He added that patrols and relief operations will continue to be carried out at the southern border and that measures will be maintained in view of the possible mobilization of weapons and explosives within the region of conflict. This measure seeks to prevent other groups in the area from arming themselves and provoking confrontations among communities and organizations, he said.

Camacho added that the solutions the government offered to the problems of justice and development, which are contained in the 32 commitments of the dialogue in San Cristobal, will be applied to other (?communities), which are not involved in the conflict, because they are fair.

Likewise, he said the state government will strengthen the dialogue and negotiation mechanisms in the areas under its control, and that, regarding the EZLN topics, he will request the participation of San Cristobal Bishop Samuel Ruiz, who is the mediator.

The commissioner pointed out that the EZLN insists on his intention to be recognized as a militant force, which is not possible under any circumstance, "because it would undermine national sovereignty and the integrity of our territory." He added that "this would lead to interference by international forces in a Mexican domestic matter."

Governor of Chiapas Javier Lopez Moreno also announced tonight that he will be responsible for fulfilling the 32 commitments reached with the EZLN in the peace talks and that Commissioner Camacho Solis will only intervene in the "delicate" cases.

## EZLN Rejects Government Peace Proposal

*PA1306011394 Mexico City LA JORNADA in Spanish 12 Jun 94 pp 5, 6*

[Communique issued by the Clandestine Indian Revolutionary Committee-General Command, CCRI-CG, of the Zapatist National Liberation Army, EZLN, in Mexico on 10 June]

[Text] Mexico, 10 June 1994

Reply to the peace agreements proposed by the supreme government.

To the Mexican people, the peoples and governments of the world, the national and international press, and brothers:

The Zapatist National Liberation Front's Clandestine Indian Revolutionary Committee-General Command respectfully addresses all of you to inform you of its evaluation and to reply to the peace agreements proposed by the supreme government at the negotiations table during the Meetings for Peace and Reconciliation in Chiapas.

1. The EZLN, a militant Mexican organization comprised primarily of Indians, rose up in arms against the supreme government on 1 January 1994. The EZLN demands are summarized in the 11 points outlined in the Lacandona Jungle Declaration: work, land, housing, food, health, education, independence, liberty, democracy, justice, and peace. Those demands are supported by the majority of the Mexican people, and the EZLN is struggling for those demands, for all Mexicans.

2. After bloody clashes between our troops and policemen and soldiers of the Federal Army, a national and civilian movement forced us to suspend the clashes and attempt to hold a dialogue with the supreme government. Those talks were held in the city of San Cristobal de las Casas, Chiapas, in late February and early March 1994.

3. On the occasion of the dialogue in San Cristobal, the EZLN presented a list of demands containing 34 points that could lead to peace with justice and dignity.

4. The list of 34 demands from the EZLN contains national and state demands, some for the entire population and others for peasants and Indians. The supreme government tried in vain to minimize the importance of our just struggle by viewing it as a conflict involving local Indian groups and even limiting it to four municipalities in the southeastern Chiapas State.

5. Our national demands for all Mexicans include:

a) Free and democratic elections with equal rights and obligations for all political forces.

b) In order to guarantee liberty and democracy, we demand the resignation of the head of the Federal executive branch as well as the illegitimate heads of the state governments. Following the president of the Republic's resignation, a transition government should be created, which will organize free and democratic elections. We also demand laws to guarantee the right of citizens and groups of citizens without any political affiliation to participate in the electoral process as a real and supreme authority.

c) We demand a new federal pact to put an end to centralism and permit the autonomy of Indian communities and municipalities.

d) We demand the revision of the free trade agreement signed with Canada and the United States because it is not consonant with Mexico's reality.

e) We demand dignified jobs and just salaries for all rural and city workers; we also demand the enforcement of and respect for the Federal Labor Law, for the benefit of all rural and city workers.

f) We demand an end to the sacking of our national wealth.

g) We demand the cancellation of all debts acquired through credits, loans, and taxes.

h) We demand solutions for the national problem of hunger and malnutrition in the Mexican countryside and cities.

i) We demand the immediate and unconditional release of all political prisoners and poor prisoners who are unjustly in jail throughout the country.

6. The supreme government avoided giving a positive reply to the national demands presented by the EZLN, which are supported by wide sectors of the Mexican people.

Developments that followed the dialogue in San Cristobal showed that the EZLN's demands for democracy were justified. The cowardly assassination of Colosio, the imposition of Zedillo as candidate of the PRI [Institutional Revolutionary Party], and the newly acquired strength of government hard-liners showed that the resignation of Mr. Salinas de Gortari as chief executive on 1 January would have been the best option for the country. His efforts to perpetuate his position of power have created a permanent climate of insecurity and his efforts to commit electoral fraud to continue usurping power, through Zedillo, has placed the nation on the brink of a civil war.

The electoral reform was obviously incomplete. The presence of a flawed voters list leaves the door open to electoral fraud and confirms the violation of the people's will. The reinforcement of government apparatuses of repression and the attempt to force the Federal Army to carry out police duties shows us very clearly that the Salinist group is not seeking a democratic transition, rather fraud and imposition.

The EZLN reaffirms what is reflected by reality: The supreme government has no democratic inclination. The state party system must be destroyed. The EZLN reaffirms the demands made in points 1 and 2 of a document presented in San Cristobal:

1. Free and democratic elections.

2. Toppling the usurpers in the branches of the union and in the states of the Federation.

The EZLN broadens its demands: There is a need for a democratic transitional government and a new constituent assembly to ensure, with laws and in practice, compliance with the basic demands of the Mexican people: democracy, liberty, and justice. These demands

found a voice among the voiceless, a face among the faceless, a future among the futureless, and a life among the dead.

The bad government tried to limit the demand for autonomy to the Indian communities and to leave intact the centralized system of power, which gives the Federal executive branch a dictatorial dimension. The government ignored the demand for genuine autonomy for the municipalities.

The law proposed by the government to recognize the political, economic, and cultural autonomy of Indian communities is being handled according to normal procedures: The bill does not present an in-depth solution and does not reflect a consensus among Indian sectors or experts, and attempts are being made to approve it in a hurry. Contravening its own offer that the so-called "General Law of Indian Community Rights" will be in response to "the demands, ideas, concerns, and political consensus of the Indian communities" and that it will be enriched by "a group of experts," the law simply complies with the procedure of fulfilling the requirement of regulating Article 4 of the Constitution, without consulting the interested sectors.

To the demand of revising NAFTA, the government replied with its stubbornness regarding continuing with an economic plan that has only contributed to increasing poverty in our country and deceiving foreign partners by promising them economic stability and social peace. The government promised to conduct "a careful evaluation of the impact of NAFTA." That evaluation has not been made. The Mexican people, however, can help save the time and money that will be spent by a commission "to evaluate the impact." The impact of the free trade agreement may be observed on the tables of any poor household in Mexico.

In reply to a national demand for dignified work and just salaries, the government continues to implement an economic policy that increases unemployment and underemployment and decreases the purchasing power of workers. Union corruption continues to be the foundation of the neoliberal economic project.

The demand to end the looting of national wealth has been ignored, and government action has been limited to the ecological aspect. There is no national policy to defend the country's natural wealth. The demand to pardon all debts acquired by poor segments of the population has been met with unfulfilled government promises to conduct a study, the result of which will certainly be to postpone any solution to the problem.

As in the previous examples, in response to a demand to end hunger and malnutrition among our people, there have been attempts to limit solutions to certain areas of Chiapas as if hunger and malnutrition were only a problem of the Indians of Los Altos and of the jungle area. As if the programs were food, the government has responded with promises to implement child nutrition programs.

In reply to our demand for the release of all political prisoners and all the poor people unjustly detained in Mexican jails, we have received promises of creating commissions to study those cases. The unjust Mexican judicial system, which only favors the powerful, will remain intact.

In sum, in no way did the federal government reply satisfactorily to the just national demands presented by the EZLN. Therefore, the EZLN rejects points 1, 2, 4, 7, 18, 20, 21, 22, and 23 of the peace agreement proposed by the government.

7. Some of the EZLN demands for peasants, which include all Mexican peasants are:

a) Making Article 27 of the Constitution respect Emiliano Zapata's original spirit: Land belongs to those who make it produce.

b) Constructing hospitals and clinics for the countryside in all rural areas, with doctors and medicine.

c) Just prices for farming products, the elimination of mediators, and direct commercialization with peasants.

d) The Army and police should not act in rural communities for the benefit of political bosses and landlords.

8. The supreme government has refused to reply satisfactorily to national demands from peasants:

The government's refusal to abolish amendments to Article 27 of the Constitution promoted by President Salinas de Gortari and to restore the right to land in the Constitution was repudiated by broad peasant sectors throughout the country. Amendments to Article 27 of the Constitution, which are the basis for neoliberal policy in the Mexican countryside, must disappear. The Political Constitution of the United Mexican States should resume Emiliano Zapata's struggle.

The reply to the demands for hospitals, clinics, doctors, and medicine for the Mexican countryside is limited to offers for the areas affected by the conflict. The right to health in the Mexican countryside will continue to be neglected.

Demands for fair produce prices and for the elimination of the middleman system have been met by the government with a vote-buying office, Procampo, [Program of Direct Support to the Countryside] whose efficiency is measured by its ability to corrupt peasant leaders and commit their votes to the party of the state. Promises of projects are the government's response to a Mexican countryside that is just barely surviving.

Demands for the departure of policemen and Army troops from rural areas have been met by the government with promises of changes in the administration of justice, the increased presence of troops and war materiel in conflict zones, and attempts to force the Federal Army to fulfill police duties. The arrogance of powerful cattlemen, who enjoy government economic support, bothers common land peasants and Indians in general.

In sum, the just national peasant demands of the EZLN have not received adequate responses from the federal government. It has only promised partial and local solutions. Thus, the EZLN rejects the peace agreement proposals in points 8, 9, 19, and 24.

9. Among the EZLN's national Indian demands are:
a) The right of the Indians to receive true and timely information through an Indian radio station that is independent of the government and led and managed by Indians.
b) Complete and free education for all Indian peoples.
c) Declaring the languages of all Indians official, and making their teaching obligatory at all school levels.
d) Respect for the culture and tradition of Indian peoples.
e) Eradicating discrimination and racism against Indians.
f) Cultural, political, and judicial autonomy for Indian peoples.
g) Respect for the Indian people's right to liberty and to a dignified life.
h) Economic and social support for Indian women.

10. The supreme government partially responded to the EZLN's national Indian demands. Although the government promised an independent Indian radio station, its response to the education issue has been limited to the selective scholarship method that deprives many Indians of their right to education at all levels. The rest of the government's responses to these points are limited to promises to carry out studies and programs in time periods that, in most cases, already expired.

In sum, the partial government responses to our national Indian demands and its failure to comply with previous commitments lead us to reject the peace agreement proposals in points 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 27, and 29.

11. Among the EZLN's demands at the state level are:
a) Holding general elections in Chiapas and legal recognition of all political forces in the state.
b) Installing electricity in the Chiapas countryside and a percentage of petroleum revenues.
c) Compensating war victims.
d) Repealing provisions in the Penal Code of the State of Chiapas that restrict the political struggle.
e) Halting expulsions and promoting the free and voluntary return of those expelled from their lands of origin and compensation for damage inflicted.
f) Holding political trials for Messrs. Patrocinio Gonzalez Garrido, Absalon Castellanos Dominguez, and Elmar Setzer M.

12. The supreme government unsatisfactorily answered the state demands of the EZLN:

The electoral reform in Chiapas does not allow groups to organize themselves to participate in elections, the demands for the electrification of the Chiapas countryside are answered with programs and promises, expulsions continue and those responsible are not punished, and there are only promises of economic support for the Indians in the state. When the support is finally given, it is in exchange for votes. The political trial of the three former governors, who forced us to rise up in arms, is omitted.

In sum, the unsatisfactory answers and our lack of confidence in the real fulfillment of government promises lead us to reject the government peace agreement proposals in points 5, 6, 25, 27, 28, 29, and 30.

13. Finally, the EZLN demanded that the government recognize it as a militant force. The Mexican people, through the various organizations, have already granted us that recognition.

To our demand for recognition as a militant force and to the recognition of our troops as authentic fighters, the supreme government responded by offering guarantees of worthy and respectful treatment of the members of the EZLN and offering legal status for the EZLN.

The bad government cannot offer full security guarantees to its components, nor can we expect it to give worthy and respectful treatment to those who, interpreting the legitimate goals of democracy, freedom, and justice for the Mexican people, rose up in arms in a just struggle.

The EZLN was created as an army to demand respect for the people's will. This respect continues to be denied, and the people's will is disregarded by the usurping government. The reasons that led to the birth of the EZLN prevail; the EZLN will remain up in arms until the demands for democracy, freedom, and justice for all are met.

The EZLN agreed to observe international treaties regulating combat in war.... the EZLN has observed such treaties. We will continue to do it. The EZLN reiterates its demand to be recognized as a militant force and demands the recognition of its troops as authentic fighters. To achieve this, the EZLN will resort to the various international forums to demand this recognition from the peoples and governments of the world.

The recognition of the EZLN as a militant force is necessary so that the dialogue process can have firm bases for development.

14. The supreme government, in the dialogue in San Cristobal, presented its peace agreement proposal. The EZLN answered by explaining that it had to consult its members because the people who created us were the ones who ordered us into war and only they can give us the order for peace. Following multiple setbacks, the consultations ended; this is our reply to the government's proposals.

15. For all the above and based on the free and democratic voting of its members, the EZLN answers NO to the peace agreement proposal of the supreme government. It is terminating the San Cristobal dialogue; it reiterates its willingness to continue searching for a political solution that can lead to a peace with dignity

and justice, and it calls all progressive and independent groups to a national dialogue of peace with democracy, freedom, and justice. We will not surrender! Democracy! Freedom! Justice!

Respectfully:
From the mountains of southeastern Mexico.
The EZLN's CCRI-CG.
Mexico, June 1994

### Communique Rejects Government Proposals

*PA1206214894 Mexico City EL FINANCIERO in Spanish 11 Jun 94 p 22*

["Text" of communique issued by the Clandestine Indian Revolutionary Committee-General Command of the Zapatist National Liberation Army on 10 June; "from the mountains of the southeast, Chiapas, Mexico"]

[Text]**Everything for everyone. Nothing for us. The San Cristobal talks. Period, paragraph.**

To the people of Mexico; to the peoples and governments of the world; to the nongovernmental organizations [NGO's]; to the commissioner for peace and reconciliation in Chiapas; to the national commissioner for mediation; to the local and international media:

The Clandestine Indian Revolutionary Committee-General Command [CCRI-CG] of the EZLN [Zapatist National Liberation Army] hereby addresses itself to you to report and state the following:

1. As reported in due time, the EZLN's CCRI-CG has completed a consultation in all of the villages that comprise and support it, the committee. Through the assemblies of communities and regions, we have learned about the feelings in our people's hearts.

2. The EZLN's CCRI-CG has counted the votes on the Federal Government's peace proposals presented during the talks in San Cristobal de las Casas, Chiapas.

3. Here are the results of the free democratic voting: 2.11 percent voted for signing the government peace proposal; 97.88 percent voted against signing the government proposal.

4. In terms of the proposals on what to do if it was decided not to sign the government's proposals, this is the result: for resuming hostilities, 3.26 percent; for resisting and calling for a new national dialogue with all honest and independent forces, 96.74 percent.

5. Consequently, and by an agreement of the Zapatist majority, the EZLN's CCRI-CG hereby announces: The federal government's proposal for a peace agreement is hereby rejected. The San Cristobal dialogue is declared terminated.

The people of Mexico are hereby called to a national dialogue with the country's progressive forces. The central subjects of this dialogue will be democracy, freedom, and justice for all Mexicans.

In order not to back down in the search for a political solution to the conflict, and in order not to interfere with the upcoming August's electoral process, the EZLN's CCRI-CG has ordered all regular and irregular forces throughout national territory and abroad to extend the cease-fire, refrain from attacking the Armed Forces, and permit the upcoming elections.

The EZLN guarantees that no offensive actions will be conducted against the Federal Army if the EZLN is not attacked.

The EZLN will not hinder the upcoming elections in the territories under its control and will permit the installation of electoral sites under the surveillance of the NGO's and the International Red Cross Committee.

The EZLN will accept absolutely no assistance from the federal, state, or municipal governments and will resist the siege solely with its own means and the Mexican people's help.

6. The EZLN's CCRI-CG thanks Manuel Camacho Solis, commissioner for peace and reconciliation in Chiapas, for his true efforts in the search for a political solution to the conflict. Unfortunately, the government's historical blindness keeps it from understanding that its refusal to yield to the impetus of democratization will lead the country into a painful confrontation whose consequences are unpredictable.

7. The EZLN's CCRI-CG thanks Bishop Samuel Ruiz Garcia, national commissioner for mediation, and his team for their efforts and sacrifice in mediating between the conflicting sides. We thank the team for their strength in resisting pressure and threats, as well as their willingness to listen. We hope that in the new stage of dialogue we are hereby calling for the team can join with its honest participation in the search for a political solution for the national demand for democracy, freedom, and justice.

8. The EZLN's CCRI-CG thanks the honest and independent media for their efforts in learning the truth and disseminating it to the Mexican people regardless of threats, pressure, or blackmail. We hereby apologize if, through our unschooled media policy, we angered them or mistrusted them. We expect them to understand that we had never before fought a revolution, and that we are undergoing a learning process. We hereby reiterate that, thanks to the press, the military stage of the war was stopped. We sincerely hope they will understand our difficult situation and the unfair selection and the elimination of those media that had access to us. We hope they continue along the path of truth.

9. The EZLN's CCRI-CG particularly thanks the NGO's, the vanguard of civilian society. The NGO's play an

objective role in attaining the peace with justice and freedom that our people desire. The government's stubbornness has prevented any agreement so far. We remain open to dialogue and are willing to walk on the road that you marked for us: the political path that leads to democracy.

10. The EZLN's CCRI-CG greets all men, women, children, elderly people, and the faceless people throughout the country and abroad, who have expressed their solidarity and support for our cause. Our struggle is for you, our brothers. Our death is for you, also. We will not rest until all Mexicans, Indians, peasants, workers, employees, students, housewives, neighbors, honest artists and intellectuals, the retired people, the unemployed, the outcasts, and all of the voiceless and faceless men and women can have everything necessary for a worthy and true life. Everything for everyone. Nothing for us.

As long as the national flag does not fly over Mexican territory in democracy, freedom, and justice, we, the tender fury, will continue to fight. Democracy! Freedom! Justice!

[Signed] Respectfully, the CCRI-CG of the EZLN
[Issued] From the mountains of the southeast, Chiapas, Mexico, June 1994

## EZLN Leader Vows Not To Surrender

*PA1206234194 Mexico City EL FINANCIERO in Spanish 12 Jun 94 p 22*

[Communique issued by Subcommander Marcos of the Zapatist National Liberation Army, EZLN, in "the mountains of southeastern Mexico" on 10 June]

[Text] For the national weekly PROCESO, the national newspaper LA JORNADA, the national newspaper EL FINANCIERO, and the local newspaper TIEMPO of SLCL [expansion unknown]:

10 June 1994

Gentlemen: Run! Go tell the Mazahuas, the Amuzgos, the Tlapanecos, the Nahuatlacas, the Coras, the Huicholes, the Yaquis, the Mayos, the Tarahumaras, the Mixtecos, the Zapotecos, the Mayas of Yucatan, Campeche, and Quintana Roo, the Chontales of Tabasco, the Seris, the Triquis, the Kumiai, the Cucapa, the Paipai, the Cochimi, the Kiliwa, the Tequistlatecos, the Pame, the Chichimecos, the Otomis, the Mazatecos, the Matlatzincos, the Ocuiltecos, the Popoloca, the Ixcatecos, the Chochopopoloca, the Cuicatecos, the Chatinos, the Chinantecos, the Huaves, the Papagos, the Pimas, the Tepehuanos, the Guajiros, the Huastecos, the Chuj, the Jalaltecos, the Mixes, the Zoques, the Totonacos, the Kikapus, the Purepechas, and the O'Odham of Caborca!

May the members of the University Student Confederation and all the groups know about it! May it reach the ears of workers and landless peasants! Tell those from the Barzon, the housewives, the settlers, the teachers, and students!

May the Mexicans abroad hear this message! May the bankers and the dinosaurs of Atlacomulco hear it! May it resound in the halls of the stock exchange and in the gardens of Los Pinos! May this voice reach the Mapuches and the authentic Farabundos! May all the brothers of these lands open a place in their hearts for this shout! May the drums and the teletypes start beating! May the satellites start going crazy!

What? You want to know what the message is? It is only one message: The Zapatists. Stop. [preceding word in English] Do not surrender! Stop. [preceding word in English] They resist! Stop [preceding word in English] and end of message.

From the mountains of southeastern Mexico
Rebel Subcommander Marcos
Mexico, June 1994
P.S. of imprudence:

We were advised to be prudent and to sign the peace agreement; we are told that if we do not sign the peace agreement, the government could finish us off in a matter of hours or days if it is delayed. We are advised to settle for the promises offered to us and to wait. We are told to have the prudence to surrender and live.... Who could live with that embarrassment? Who could trade life for dignity? Such sensible advice was useless because imprudence.... and dignity have reigned in these lands for many years.

P.S.: We were holding discussions in the committee all afternoon. We looked up the word for "surrender" in the Indian language, and we could not find it. There is no translation for it in Tzotzil or Tzetal. No one remembers seeing that word in Tojolabal or in Chol. They have been looking for hours for an equivalent word. It is raining outside, and a friendly cloud comes to lie down with us. Old Antonio is waiting for everyone to shut up until only the beating of the rain on the roof is heard. Old Antonio silently comes to me, coughing from his tuberculosis, and tells me in my ear: "That word does not exist in real language. That is why our people never surrender and prefer to die because our dead people believe that words that do not move should not be lived [nuestros muertos mandan que las palabras que no andan no se vivan]." Later, he walks toward the fireplace to scare off his fear and the early morning cold. I tell it to Ana Maria; she looks at me with tenderness and reminds me that old Antonio is already dead....

The uncertainty of the last few hours in December 1993 repeats itself. It is cold; the guards relieve one other with a whispering countersign. Rain and mud turn everything off. Humans whisper, and water shouts. Someone asks for a cigarette, and a lit match illuminates the face of the female fighter that is on duty.... It is only a slight instant.... but it is enough to see that she is smiling.... Someone arrives wearing a cap and carrying a rifle dripping with water. "There is some coffee," he says. The committee, as is the custom in these lands, decides to vote on whether to drink coffee or to continue looking

for an equivalent of the word "surrender" in real language. Coffee wins unanimously. No one surrenders.

Are we going to be left alone?

## EZLN Denies Ties With PROCUP, Labor Party

*PA1006165594 Mexico City LA JORNADA in Spanish 7 Jun 94 p 19*

[Communique issued by the Mexican Zapatist National Liberation Army's, EZLN, Clandestine Indian Revolutionary Committee-General Command, CCRI-CG, in Chiapas on 3 June]

[Text] To the people of Mexico, the people and governments of the world, and brothers:

The EZLN's CCRI-CG addresses you to declare the following:

1) We have learned that persons who are active in the so-called organization Revolutionary Workers Clandestine People's Union party (PROCUP) have gone to someplace in the Americas to declare that PROCUP has ties with the EZLN and that the EZLN is PROCUP's "armed wing." These persons have been collecting funds, claiming that "they are for the EZLN."

2) The EZLN declares it has no relationship or any tie to PROCUP. The EZLN never has had any contact with PROCUP, it is not part of its structure, nor does it have anything to do with it. The economic contributions received by PROCUP are not in any way for the EZLN.

3) In several Chiapas municipalities, activists of the so-called Labor Party [PT] attempt to convince the peasants to vote for the PT in the coming August elections, arguing that it has contacts with the EZLN and that "there is an agreement with subcommander Marcos," to support the PL in August.

4) The EZLN declares that subcommander Marcos and members of the CCRI-CO have no relations nor any pact with the so-called PL, nor have they ever met with PL leaders.

5) We urge the different organizations not to make use of the EZLN's name to benefit their interests and not to lie with regard to their alleged relations, which they know that they do not have with us.

6) We call on the Mexican people and the peoples of the world not to be deceived. When the EZLN makes contacts or agreements with any organization, it makes this known in a public communique, as it has done with the CEOIC [State Council of Indian and Peasant Organizations] and with the CONAC-LN [expansion unknown].

Democracy! Freedom! Justice!

Respectfully, the CCRI-CG. General headquarters, southeast Mexican mountains, Chiapas, Mexico, June 1994.

## EZLN's Marcos Issues Communique to Newspapers

*PA1106044494 Mexico City LA JORNADA in Spanish 7 Jun 94 p 19*

[Text of communique by Subcommander Marcos from the Zapatist National Liberation Army (EZLN), addressed to the weekly newspaper PROCESO, the national newspapers LA JORNADA and EL FINANCIERO, and the San Cristobal de Las Casas newspaper TIEMPO, dated 3 June]

[Text] Gentlemen: Communiques citing "representatives" and information on the consultations are on their way. The clouds lean lazily on the sides of the mountains here. The sun is light gray and somnolent. The day is already a humid whisper dragging itself along amid the mud and thorns. Here's to you: health and an alarm clock (so as not to stay asleep).

From the mountains in southeastern Mexico, Insurgent Subcommander Marcos. Mexico, June 1994.

Postscript for Nuncio, Abraham. The rocket [previous word in English] was shot down. The antiaircraft team commanded by El Beto (eight slings and eight very good marksmen) detected the rocket when it was about to land, 20 meters before its tip touched the ground. Eight stones, little stones, rough stones gave it the kiss of death on its right flank. As someone about to lie down, the rocket tipped to one side. Our people, as is customary, organized a party. When they were bringing the marimba, El Beto approached the fallen rocket and said: "It is paper and cannot be eaten...yet." No one heard him; the marimba was already beginning to play the song Carta Marcada and the couples, using the rain as an excuse, squeezed closer together. We had to wait for the arrival of the newspaper, which absurdly, as everything here, came via facsimile. The photocopy of the rocket remained filed under "R" (for "Rocket" as well as "Reproaches"). Greetings to Monterrey, the land of the brave.

Cinematographic postscript.

Aerial shot. It is raining. The gray from above and the moisture will make these lands green again. The burning of fields is over; something new is beginning to appear amid the rocks and mountains.

Traveling shot. [Previous two words in English] Dirt, vines, and tall grass (they call them "houses" here). Women wash clothes in the stream very carefully, because "if they are scrubbed too hard, the clothes get torn and there is no thread to mend them." A boy is pretending an empty flip top [previous two words in English] cigarette box is a truck, loading it with pebbles. "They are sacks of corn," he tells the EZLN guard at the checkpoint who, amid the rain, tries to cover the boy with a piece of nylon [previous word in English]. It is useless, however; the truck is driving away from the checkpoint, and the guard must return to his position. Tonita washes her face with the rainwater she has

collected in a can of light [previous word in English] drink. In an old wooden building, the only building with a metal roof (they call it "the school" here), amid dark faces, black eyes, mud-laden boots, old shirts, and red bandannas, men with mustaches discuss war and peace. The guard at the EZLN headquarters shivers coldly under the frayed plastic roof. The pole men from the barges arrive soaking wet: half sweat and half rain but all mud. Cold hands gather around the fire, weaving stories of big hats, squawk boxes [cajitas parlantes], and women who walk at night. El Beto stretches the opening of a balloon, which he has filled with water, and plays at making it rain. The water falls into the puddle at his feet. Moises and Tacho gaze at the swollen river then try to cross it on a wooden raft. No one says a word, they stare at the brown water as if they were looking at life.

Longshot [previous word in English]. Maria, 30 years old with eight live children ("four of them died"), emerges at the bend of the main road carrying a pack of wood on her back: the weight, the leather strap [mecapal], and the mud force her to look down. She also carries an axe in her right hand. Josefa, 15, follows her with another wobbly pack of wood. Josefa is unconcerned about the mud; she is making sure the leather strap does not mess up her hair or pull out the eight "hairpins" she has fastened to her hair. Another bundle of wood follows, a scant few feet above the ground. Underneath it, barefoot, is Pedro, 8, one hand carrying a machete, the other holding the leather strap to help balance the weight on his head.

Medium shot [previous two words in English]. Hortensia, an EZLN rebel and seamstress, proudly shows off her latest achievement: she has made a pair of pants out of five torn and ripped pairs. When she shows the pants to the men, they all remember they have something to do elsewhere. Hortensia remains with the pants in her hands: It has four different colors and, inadvertently, she says, a little flower at the crotch.

Closeup [previous word in English]. Half covered by brown shirt sleeves, two hands use an awl and thick thread to mend a boot that has more scars than the back of Ahab's whale. The red bandanna provides relief for the blisters.

Upward shot. Under a puckered brow, two eyes dance from one side to another, lips begin to move and, amid quiet, whisper:

"Let my voice rise to the mountains
and fall to the ground as thunder,
that is what my throat would like
from now on and forever."

Downward shot. Someone is reading, with a rifle across his thighs. The words, sadly, reach out.

"Yesterday the people woke up
naked with nothing to wear, and
starving, with nothing to eat,
and today the day broke
justly stormily
and bleeding justly.
In their hands, the rifles
want to become like lions
to get rid of the beasts
they've had to face over and over.
Even if you have no weapons,
people of a hundred thousand powers,
do not let your mettle fail you,
get back at those who hurt you
as long as you have fists,
nails, saliva, and still have a
spine, heart, and guts,
your manly attributes and teeth."

A right hand reaches out and turns the page of the book by Miguel Hernandez. The lens loses focus, hesitates, and then refocuses, zeroing in on the paragraph:

"I am here to live
as long as my soul can dream,
and I am here to die
whenever my time is come,
in the bosom of my people,
from now on and forever.
Life is several swallows,
but death is simply one.

Audio off. "Who's there?" "The Fatherland." The echo can be heard amid the rain and the fog; the sound of feet squishing in the mud begins anew.

Fade out. The color green splattered with brown and red, sort of hidden behind the gray and the final wink of the camera shutter.

Audio off. A faraway plane fades into nothingness in the air....

It is over. The Sup [name as published] behind the lens stupidly believes that the word play [preceding word in English] on the camera really means "to play"... [jugar].

## Salinas To Visit Cuba, Meet With Castro

*PA1206173094 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2207 GMT 11 Jun 94*

[Text] Mexico City, 11 Jun (NOTIMEX)—The Mexican Presidency has announced that President Carlos Salinas de Gortari will make an official visit to Cuba on 13 June, where h[illegible] will meet with Cuban President Fidel Castro and promote bilateral relations.

During his stay on the island, the two chiefs of state will explore actions aimed at diversifying and strengthening the relations between the two countries within the framework of the respectful diplomatic relations they maintain, the source said.

The Mexican president will arrive at Havana's Jose Marti Airport Monday morning, where Fidel Castro will receive him with all of the honors awarded to presidents, according to a communique issued here

today. Later, the two chiefs of state will hold their first private talks in the Cuban Government's Protocol Residence while their retinues hold working meetings.

Castro will offer a dinner in honor of the Mexican president, and in the afternoon the two leaders will hold a second round of talks, during which the proposals made by the two delegations will be announced. At the end of the meeting, Salinas will offer a news conference at Havana's Convention Palace, and later he will meet with the Mexican community at the Mexican Embassy in Cuba. In the afternoon, Salinas will travel to Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, to participate in the Fourth Ibero-American Summit and will sign a commercial agreement with the Group of Three countries.

### Police Make Arrests in Guadalajara Car Bombing

*PA1206142094 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0502 GMT 12 Jun 94*

["More Than 20 Arrested in Connection With Jalisco Bomb Attack"—NOTIMEX headline]

[Text] Guadalajara, Mexico, 11 Jun (NOTIMEX)—The State Judicial Police [PJE] have reported that more than 20 people are under investigation in connection with the car-bomb explosion that occurred early Saturday morning in this Jalisco State capital.

The PJE reported that those arrested were in possession of weapons. Carmen Victoria Coronel, wife of Juan Jose Quintero Payan, was among those arrested. Quintero Paya apparently is a relative of drug-trafficker Rafael Caro Quintero. The police also reported that authorities seized a briefcase containing 4,000 new pesos and $7,000 in cash, as well as an additional 14,110 new pesos.

As part of the investigations, police raided the residence of Luis Enrique Fernandez Hurtado, who was not arrested, and seized seven AK-47's, known here as "goat horns"; an R-15 rifle; and a .45 caliber pistol.

It also has been reported that the people killed in the bomb blast have been identified as Marcial Gonzalez Muniz and Guillermo Gomez Chavez. Manuel Delgadillo Paez, director of the Investigations Department of the State Attorney General's Office, also reported that experts are working to determine what kind of explosives and how much were used in the bomb.

At 0200 (0800 GMT) Saturday, a Ford Grand Marquiz exploded in the parking lot of a Guadalajara Hotel where a birthday party was being held. Two people were killed and five others injured as a result of the explosion. The hotel management has filed a property-damage suit against whomever is found guilty of the attack. The police also reported that their investigations have established that two stolen cars were parked in the parking lot in which the bomb exploded.

### Explosion Leaves 5 Dead, 6 Injured

*PA1106162994 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1227 GMT 11 Jun 94*

[Text] Guadalajara, 11 Jun (NOTIMEX)—A preliminary toll of five dead, six injured, and extensive property damage is the result of an explosion outside the Camino Real Hotel in this capital city of the Mexican Jalisco State, police authorities have reported.

The police confirmed that the incident occurred at 0230 in the morning (0830 GMT) when a 1993 Ford Grand Marquis car that had been loaded with explosives blew up. The vehicle was parked in front of the "Camichine" room of the aforementioned hotel.

Relief and security offices have reported that the explosion destroyed 10 vehicles, including the bus of the "Los Huracanes" musical group, and broke the windows of the room where a birthday ball was being held to celebrate the 15th birthday of Karine Ramirez.

Judicial Police Director Roberto Machuca Aguilar commented that the party started last night and that the room for the ball had been rented by a lady whose last name is Fernandez Castro, apparently from Sinaloa State.

Of the six people injured, who were sent to different health centers, five were identified as Jorge Castro Angulo, Alberto Menchado Montes, Arturo Rangel Martinez, Ramon Perez Velarde, and Jose Andres Gonzalez Padilla, 38, 30, 46, 34, and 20 years of age, respectively.

[Paris AFP in Spanish at 1450 GMT on 11 Jun 94 reports from Mexico City that "according to local reporters, the car bomb could have been placed as an act of vengeance between drug trafficking bands that operate in Guadalajara or as retaliation for the arrest of Manuel Quintero Payan, related to a powerful drug trafficking band." The AFP report adds that reporters have linked the arrest of Quintero Payan to the car bomb "because the people who attended the girl's birthday party talked like 'northeners' and thus are associated to the drug trafficking bands."]

### Five Thousand Participate in Antigovernment March

*PA1106123694 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 0430 GMT 11 Jun 94*

[From the "24 Hours" newscast]

[Text] A violent, aggressive, and threatening march in downtown Mexico City reached the National Palace. On Friday afternoon, various social organizations held a demonstration in downtown Mexico City. Approximately 5,000 persons were there to commemorate the 23d anniversary of the 10 June 1971 disturbances. People of all ages took to the streets in the old section of Santo Tomas; they walked along Puente de Alvarado Avenue. When they reached the corner with Zaragoza

Street in the Guerrero neighborhood, a bus driver, who did not stop for the marchers, ran over two persons.

Israel Lopez, age 25, who was driving the bus with Mexico State license plate No. 96JWV of Route 65, ran over Angel Sotero, age 48, and Victor Padilla Flores. Both were taken to the Ruben Lenero Hospital with fractures and internal injuries. A group of demonstrators wanted to lynch the bus driver and tried to turn the bus over. Judicial police took him away and protected him and later took him to the patrol station, which the demonstrators covered with spray paint.

Israel Lopez was turned over to the Investigation Department No. 7 of the Federal District. Among the demonstrators were people from the Francisco Villa Front, who two weeks ago, blocked the Ignacio Zaragoza Avenue. A female photographer, who was covering the demonstration, had to defend herself against two female marchers who started beating her up. Acts of aggression and attacks against reporters, cameramen, and photographers followed.

The demonstration continued down Hidalgo Avenue, Eje Central, and Madero Street until the marchers reached El Zocalo. The main gates and the front entrance of the National Palace were spray painted, and the demonstrators shouted insults against the government.

### Article Criticizes Statements by U.S. Ambassador

*PA1006161794 Mexico City LA JORNADA in Spanish 9 Jun 94 p 2*

[Unattributed article: "White Glove Interventionism"]

[Text] Topping the strongly interventionist statements made by Congressman Robert Torricelli a few weeks back, James Jones, the U.S. ambassador to our country, has now crossed the line that separates a mere opinion on a political process—in this case, the Mexican process—from statements that imply intentions to modify it.

The Washington Government usually considers our country "excessively sensitive" when it reacts to comments made by U.S. diplomats on national political, social, or economic issues and denies that those statements are made with an interventionist intention. However, although the historical background of relations between Mexico and the United States offers enough reasons to be sensitive, the different representatives of the White House in Mexico seem not to be able to resist the temptation of slipping in (with more or less subtlety, according to the diplomacy of the official holding the position at the time) statements geared to pressure the national government to adapt its actions to Washington's needs, desires, or whims.

The irrepressible tendency shown by successive U.S. ambassadors in our country to interfere in Mexico's internal affairs reveals, in a modified and polished manner, our northern neighbors' old belief that all the nations located south of the Rio Bravo are, in the end, nothing more than the backyard of the United States.

When James Jones asserted, for example, that the recent entry of Mexico to the OECD and the signing of NAFTA "would oblige" authorities to act in a set manner (in this context, it is unimportant if the manner is correct or not), the U.S. ambassador seems to forget that the implementation of new commercial policies is a product of decisions that are the exclusive domain of the national government and have no direct relation to our country's internal political situation and that Mexicans are the ones who have to solve problems that derive from this situation.

Likewise, when the U.S. representative in Mexico refrains from saying whether foreign observers are necessary, but emphatically asserts that "they will be here on 21 August," he again adopts—although his manner is more veiled than the one used by his predecessors—the interventionist attitude that has characterized U.S. ambassadors in the republic.

Either the borderline between opinions and interventionist statements is too hazy for U.S. diplomats or our new commercial partners insist—even if they publicly manifest their best wishes for our country—in their belief that their position as world power gives them the authority to exert an irritating political tutelage over Mexico and its inhabitants.

### Authorities Seize Ammunition Shipment to Guerrero

*PA1006160294 Mexico City LA JORNADA in Spanish 9 Jun 94 p 25*

[Report by Yolanda Gonzalez Gomez]

[Text] Hermosillo, Sonora State, 8 Jun—Federal Treasury Police agents yesterday seized 10,000 rounds of small-arms ammunition of various calibers at the 21-km marker checkpoint in Nogales. The ammunition was apparently on its way to Guerrero State.

The Nogales customs office indicated the seizure was made after inspecting a Dodge van bearing Oregon State license plates, from where the shipment destined for Guerrero came. Hidden inside boxes containing secondhand clothing, tires, and home appliances, the authorities discovered 7.62-mm, 9-mm, .38 super-, .380-, .22-, and .30-caliber cartridges. Javier Chavez Rodriguez and Demetrio Goicochea Rodriguez were arrested and turned over, along with the shipment, to the Federal Prosecutor's Office in Nogales.

## PRI Candidate Zedillo Economic Program Interview

*PA1006035194 Mexico City XEW Television Network Spanish 0430 GMT 9 Jun 94*

[Interview with Ernesto Zedillo de Leon, Institutional Revolutionary Party presidential candidate, by Jacobo Zabludovsky in Mexico City; on the "24 Hours" program—live]

[Excerpt] [Zabludovsky] Two days ago, on Monday, Ernesto Zedillo presented his program for economic reactivation and steady growth. For this reason, we invited him to the "24 Hours" studies tonight. Mr. Zedillo, good evening and thanks for being here.

[Zedillo] Good evening and thank you, Mr. Jacobo and kind listeners.

[Zabludovsky] I would like to talk about your economic program. I would like you to tell us how this program, which has already been so profusely covered by the media, benefits the man on the street, the common Mexican citizen?

[Zedillo] Jacobo, this program has been designed to create more jobs in our country. During my campaign tours, I have discovered that one of Mexico's most serious problems is the lack of opportunities for work. The only way to correct this situation is by making our economy grow again. There will be no additional jobs if no more businesses are created or if those that exist are not expanded. This is why my program is designed basically to stimulate investment and, through investment, growth and opportunities for work and higher salaries for all Mexicans.

[Zabludovsky] You have said the positions of other candidates are probably prompted by demagoguery, particularly regarding spending more in some areas. Why?

[Zedillo] Because I believe that one of the essential requirements for the country to develop in the future is to maintain a certain financial discipline to avoid the same situations of the past. Some candidates have proposed to spend more and more without paying sufficient attention to the country's financial problems. I propose to consolidate what was done in the past few years and, beginning from there, enter into a new state of the country's development where stimulus for growth receives the main emphasis. Our idea is for the government to actively promote economic growth and the creation of jobs that so many millions of Mexicans require. This should be done through rational instruments and without returning to past policies

[Zabludovsky] So what would be the main differences between what you propose and what the other candidates, in particular the National Action Party and Party of the Democratic Revolution candidates, have proposed?

[Zedillo] They have discussed problems and expressed good intentions but so far they have not presented any specific strategy to deal with the country's economic problem. I think the difference is very clear. I have a proposal for economic growth, the creation of jobs, investment, better salaries. This is the proposal I presented on Monday. The people are still waiting for the other candidates to present sound proposals. Certain adjectives have been used. One of the candidates speaks of a humane economy, but he failed to say how he will achieve this. The other candidate mixes very old recipes and some updated ideas, of which he has gradually become convinced. From my viewpoint, they have no proposals. Of course, it is the people who will have to assess this.

[Zabludovsky] Do you think the proposals have been sufficiently understood by the would-be voters?

[Zedillo] I am not sure the candidates still endorse their proposals. The problems have been pointed out at length, but there has not been much in terms of proposals. In this campaign, I have tried to present proposals, telling the people how I propose to solve problems. In this campaign, I have tried to listen to the people's problems. It is my duty to listen to those problems, but also to offer solutions.

[Zabludovsky] Some aspects of your speech were discussions of the economy, training, and health. What is the relationship between these aspects?

[Zedillo] Jacobo, economic growth depends on how much capital we invest. Not only physical capital, as manufacturing plants, roads, or dams, but human capital as well. Human capital is perhaps the most important factor in a country's development. How much we invest in men and women to make them more capable, educated, productive, and more willing to work and produce for the economy's sake, is what counts.

[Zabludovsky] Mexican citizens sometimes think proposals exceed reality. How will your program make the family budget sufficient?

[Zedillo] My program includes very specific aspects to promote investment. The program identifies the obstacles that at present prevent greater investment in our country. Through these stimuli for investment, new enterprises will be established and those already existing will be expanded. This will create more jobs. My proposal regarding education, training, and technology will increase productivity. With more jobs, greater economic activity, and greater productivity, salaries will increase.

Wages and employment are two important factors that determine family well-being. This is why we are talking about shifting from a good macroeconomy, which must be consolidated, respected, and sustained, to a good microeconomy, which consists of suitable family incomes and large production output.

[Zabludovsky] You included fiscal policies in your 10-point plan. We have heard medium- and large-scale businessmen complaining that there are too many taxes. We have also heard small-scale businessmen complaining that there is so much red tape they would rather pay fines than stand in long lines.

[Zedillo] I believe they are right. Jacobo, we are proposing a number of tangible measures. First, we are suggesting larger judicial security for taxpayers and a substantial reduction of tax procedures, as well as tax reductions. For instance, we are planning to reduce the 2-percent tax on assets as well as a number of benefits to promote investments. According to my plan, new businesses and investors are granted a four-year grace period to pay this tax. In addition, those businesses that are reporting losses, but reported profits in at least one of the three previous years will not pay this tax. As for small- and medium-scale businesses, I am proposing to expand the number of businesses that pay this tax quarterly instead of paying it 13 times a year. This is a very good benefit, because it saves tax-filing time and gives liquidity to those businesses that are currently making monthly payments. Should this proposal be approved, they will pay the 2-percent tax on assets quarterly.

Furthermore, we are also recommending a mechanism to directly promote investments through a more generous investment amortization system and a number of fiscal incentives for training, technology, and purchasing anti-pollutant equipment. These are some of the many measures we are proposing to directly benefit businesses to ensure they will be motivated to invest more.

[Zabludovsky] Mr. Zedillo, in the last five years we went from an almost 200-percent inflation rate to a 8- or 9-percent inflation rate; I am not sure. This policy had a social cost. I am wondering if you are planning to have single-digit inflation rates. Is it worth it?

[Zedillo] It is worth it and necessary if we want to achieve sustainable economic growth in the future. The effort that had to be made was already made; we now must consolidate this effort. This effort is letting us reach a growing economic stage, which we could not reach in the last few years, because we failed to see the country's reality for many years. Thanks to this effort, which consisted not only of controlling inflation but also of changing the economic structure of the country with a broader opening and other measures, we currently have the opportunity to begin growing. I am suggesting that the economy must grow at least 4 percent by 1995, following two years of virtual stagnation in 1993 and 1994.

[Zabludovsky] Let us talk about other issues. Since we have you here, let us seize this opportunity to ask you other questions. How do you feel about your campaign? What experience have you gained since you were nominated presidential candidate for the Institutional Revolutionary Party?

[Zedillo] Thanks to my being in constant contact with the people, I have found two basic concerns: people are concerned because they want to improve their personal and family situation and because they want to put an end to unemployment, insecurity, and poverty. In short, people are concerned because they want to live in better conditions and in a better country. On the other hand, I can see there is hope. People believe we are about to overcome our problems, the country is capable of solving them, and the difficult times we are currently living are temporary. We are close to reach a different and better stage for all Mexicans to begin thriving.

[Zabludovsky] In light of certain criticisms, do you believe the upcoming elections will be honest, fair, and free of doubts?

[Zedillo] Jacobo, all political parties have been working hard to improve our electoral system. The latest reform concluded last week, and we currently have an electoral system that has nothing to do with the electoral system of six years ago, or even three years ago. We now have an electoral organization whose board of directors is made up mostly of independent citizens. We have a large number of citizens at all electoral bodies.

Almost 2 million Mexicans will participate in the organization of the upcoming elections. Only a small number of them will represent my party; the rest will be representatives of other parties and citizens selected through a double-election process. I believe we have an exemplary electoral system that citizens must trust. I am sure the upcoming elections will be exemplarily legal, honest, and reliable. The country deserves and demands it, and this is the way it should be. [passage omitted]

## Belize

### Prime Minister Urges Talks With Haitian Military

*PA1206191694 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1353 GMT 11 Jun 94*

[Text] Belmopan [dateline as received]—Belizean Prime Minister Manuel Esquivel today announced that at the upcoming meeting of the Caribbean Common Market [Caricom] scheduled for July, he will propose the creation of a regional commission to establish a dialogue with the Haitian military.

Esquivel voiced his desire for such a commission to serve as mediator in the search for a solution to the crisis that Haiti has been experiencing since 30 September 1991, when a military junta overthrew President Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

Esquivel, who is taking part in a meeting of representatives and governors of Central America, the Caribbean, and the United States, said the proposal may be supported by other countries of the region, including Jamaica, the Dominican Republic, and others. Delegates of 13 Caricom member-states, Central American economics ministers, and eight governors from U.S. southern states are participating in the two-day meeting.

Esquivel said there is a great deal of resistance on the part of the Haitian military, perhaps because it views the United States as a great power. With the creation of the commission, which would not attempt to displace Washington, "there could be other alternatives," he said.

He added: "It is perhaps easier for the Haitians to talk with the small countries of the region rather than with the United States. The message would be the same; only the messenger would be different."

He believes the U.S. Government has dealt with the problem well. He said: "Its ideas are good. The problem is that the United States is the world's most powerful country. It is difficult for it to talk with one of the smallest countries in the region. I think it is also easier for the rest of the countries to talk with one another than with a larger country."

## El Salvador

### 'Declassified' CIA Document Serves Libel Suit Defense

*PA1206122494 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2234 GMT 10 Jun 94*

[Text] San Salvador, 10 Jun (NOTIMEX)—The defense of former rebel [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front—FMLN] commander Joaquin Villalobos, charged with libel, today presented in court an alleged CIA document confirming the existence of death squads in El Salvador.

The documents, which were delivered Friday to the Eighth Penal Court, prove the links of Salvadoran businessman Orlando De Sola to the deaths squads, which were responsible for the death last decade of hundreds of civilians.

De Sola sued Villalobos in November for libel, after the former guerrilla assured the local press that the businessman financed these paramilitary groups.

"It is an official CIA text," Attorney Felix Ulloa told the press after delivering the document that makes up a package [words indistinct] that the U.S. Government "declassified" in November 1993.

Washington released the documents following the October 1993 murders of former rebel commanders Francisco Velis, Heleno Castro, and two other high-ranking leaders of the current FMLN political party.

Ulloa has assured that the text states "that Orlando De Sola is linked with isolated groups of Salvadorans in Miami, Florida, which finance the death squads."

According to the Truth Commission—in charge of investigating violations of human rights during the civil war that the country underwent for nearly 12 years—these groups were financed by Salvadoran businessmen residing in Miami and backed by the [Salvadoran] state.

The defense attorney requested the court to verify with the U.S. Embassy in El Salvador the document's "authenticity."

"We believe that with what we have presented, Villalobos is exonerated of whatever penal responsibility in the libel case because this (the document) proves what he said," Ulloa said.

Rigoberto Chicas, secretary for the Eight Penal Court said that the evidence supplied by Villalobos will be "examined and appraised" by the authorities.

He announced that it is possible that the court may issue a resolution by the end of June or beginning of July.

### President Reports Death Threats, Views PNC Appointment

*PA1206033694 San Salvador Canal Doce Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 10 Jun 94*

[Report by Gandhi Montoya; from the "Up-to-Date" newscast]

[Text] The wave of death threats by clandestine sectors against public personalities also reached President Dr. Armando Calderon Sol, who said today that this form of intimidation will not make him relent from his efforts to consolidate peace and democracy in El Salvador.

The president asked people to be sensible, to have common sense, and to have confidence in the country's institutions, and not to be alarmed by a simple telephone call making a death threat. Calderon Sol referred to the

incident during a news conference in the National Assembly where he went to request permission to leave the country.

This is Dr. Armando Calderon Sol's first visit to the deputies in his role as constitutional president. On Thursday the president went to request permission to travel to Latin America and the Caribbean during 1994. After his request was ratified, the president met with the press. This is when he disclosed that he had received threats.

[Begin Calderon Sol recording] During all my political career I have been the victim of and have suffered much from disinformation, all sorts of threats. You were witnesses of how it was said that there were explosives in my office when I was mayor of San Salvador—anyway, we have had everything. Nothing intimidates me, nothing scares me. I know that my work and my efforts are for the sake of the Salvadoran people, for the most needy. [end recording]

Thus, the president joins the list of officials, such as the Ombudsman and Deputy Milena de Escalon, who have also received death threats these last few days.

Regarding another issue, President Calderon Sol referred to the imminent appointment of the new PNC [National Civilian Police] director and he mentioned two of the candidates with the most possibilities—PNC Administrative Chief Rodrigo Avila, but especially National Public Security Academy Director Dr. Mario Bolanos.

[Begin Calderon Sol recording] Dr. Bolanos is being considered; he is doing an excellent job. The academy is worthy of recognition not only nationally but internationally as well. The countries that are cooperating and helping with technical missions recognize the effort and the work done in the police academy. [end recording]

The president also announced that he will travel on Sunday to Costa Rica to meet with his Central American colleagues to prepare a joint document in connection with the region's sustained development to be presented at the Ibero-American Summit next week in Cartagena de Indias, Colombia.

### Assembly President Reports Death Threats

*PA1006133794 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 9 Jun 94 p 2*

[Text] Deputy Carmen Calderon de Escalon (the president's sister) has received a death threat. Gloria Salguero Gross, the president of the National Legislative Assembly, reported this yesterday.

The official said that the deputy, who lives in Santa Ana, received the threat on Wednesday in an anonymous telephone call, taken at the headquarters of the Nationalist Republican Alliance (ARENA) in that western city. They said they "were going to kill her along the Santa Ana-San Salvador highway." Miss Salguero credited the threats to "sick minds." Deputy Calderon de Escalon, sister of President Armando Calderon Sol, is currently the secretary on the Assembly Board of Directors and an ARENA leader. She also chairs the Assembly Treasury Committee and a Special Budget Commission.

A commission, which was appointed by the Assembly Board of Directors, is studying security for the legislative building and its deputies. There are 84 deputies in all and to provide security for all of them would require a special budget appropriation.

Salguero Gross, during the first news conference she has given as assembly president, also reported that President Calderon Sol will appear at today's plenary session to formally present his first request for permission to leave the country. Unofficial sources said the president will travel to Costa Rica and Puerto Rico. The assembly president indicated that he will be given a special one-year permit to travel anywhere in Latin America.

Meanwhile, the official announced that members of the media will be required to carry a special "card" to gain access to the assembly installations. In her opinion, this is organization. For others it is limiting the freedom of press.

In addressing the "self-investigation" the deputies are supposed to complete on themselves on the excessive cost of the remodeling and repair work done at the legislative buildings, Salguero Gross reported that an external audit will determine whether there was mismanagement or not. Deputies of the new Technical Committee (charged with overseeing the construction work at the building) agreed to request an independent audit to determine if the construction of wooden dividers really costs 4.2 million colones. A member of this committee reported yesterday that before this the committee will investigate the name and background of the contractors involved in the project, including the air conditioning supplier.

[San Salvador DIARIO LATINO in Spanish on 9 June carries a 375-word report on page 24, with reactions by the UN Observers for El Salvador, ONUSAL. ONUSAL Chief Enrique Ter Horst said that "the threats should not be taken more seriously than what they really are." He explains that "they are anonymous so anyone can make them." "We have no way of knowing," Ter Horst continued, "whether the threats were made by death squads or by some impulsive individual wanting to have some fun creating instability." Diego Garcia Sayan, chief of the ONUSAL Human Rights Division, said that the special ONUSAL investigation group will look into the incidents.]

### Defense Minister on Death Threats, Soldiers' Benefits

*PA1006150794 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 9 Jun 94*

[Interview with Defense Minister General Humberto Corado Figueroa by reporter Balmore Parada on 9 June;

place not given; from the "YSU Radio News" newscast—first paragraph is Parada introduction]

[Text] Defense Minister General Humberto Corado Figueroa today condemned death threats that have been made against Salvadoran officials and well-known personalities. Gen. Corado offered the Army's cooperation in this regard, although this institution is not responsible for public security. The self-styled Domingo Monterrosa Command this week issued an anonymous message making death threats against several officials, including Human Rights Ombudsman Carlos Mauricio Molina Fonseca. Nationalist Republican Alliance Deputy Carmen Calderon de Escalon also received a death threat on the phone. Corado said that these actions will have to be neutralized so that these threats do not materialize.

[Begin recording] [Corado] We condemn actions of this type because they are not compatible with the current political situation in El Salvador. There is now total freedom to demonstrate and participate politically, and, as a result, violence will not be tolerated. Logically, we must take these threats seriously, with the responsibility to prevent them from materializing, because the truth is that these threats harm our country.

[Parada] Is the Army willing to help investigate [words indistinct]?

[Corado] Yes. We have always said that, although public security is not our main responsibility, we are always in touch with the Public Security Ministry and, previously, with the National Police and National Civilian Police to use our resources to begin joint action with them designed to counter these threats.

[Parada] In statements to the media, Corado also referred to the current problems demobilized Army members are facing in the process of reintegration. Corado noted that the process is slow. Consequently, he urged former soldiers to be patient.

[Corado] The truth is that the reintegration process is a very long one. We have already said that the political will and the commitment to comply are there. However, former soldiers must be somewhat patient because this is a slow process. For instance, in order to award land, the government must buy, measure, and determine who can settle in those properties. This is a very complicated process that does not occur overnight, but it will be accomplished. There is a moral commitment to former Army members to provide them with all the benefits granted by the agreements, and we have never opposed their receiving these benefits. We must only bear in mind that it is a long process and that they must be patient.

[Parada] They insist that over 18,000 demobilized members are entitled to receive compensation.

[Corado] All those covered by the legislative decree issued for this purpose will be compensated; that is, those who can prove they meet the requirements will receive the benefits. [end recording]

## Guatemala

### Government Reports Plan To Destabilize Country

*PA1306000194 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2016 GMT 12 Jun 94*

[Text] Guatemala City, 12 Jun (NOTIMEX)—The Ramiro de Leon Carpio government today reported a plan to destabilize Guatemala through violent means, indicating that the plan seeks to delay the peace process, sow terror, and prevent the renewal of the National Parliament.

The Guatemalan president said that, if necessary, he will order the mobilization of Army troops to various areas of the country to contain "planned" disturbances and an alleged wave of violence that aims to undermine the country's institutions. On Friday, gang members attacked pedestrians, destroyed about 100 vehicles and robbed various commercial establishments, without immediate reaction from the police.

"We will impose order with the law in our hand to guarantee security for the people," the president said after deploring the violent actions by vandals who took over the center of the capital.

Government Minister Danilo Parinello said the disturbances were financed by "a sector" to sow chaos and terror so as to prevent the country's pacification. Nevertheless, he did not name the sector to which he referred. Parinello said the violence unleashed in the city has the objective of preventing the replacement of 116 deputies, whose term ends in 1996, through legislative elections in August. "The wave of violence is manageable," the chief of Guatemalan security said.

Prosecutor General Ramses Cuestas urged Parinello to present a report on the disturbances and on those who sponsored them so the appropriate penalties can be applied.

National Police spokesman Gonzalo Figueroa Castellanos said he has information about a destabilization plan, but he declined to name those responsible for it. In this regard, the police spokesman confirmed that several dynamite charges were placed at an electricity pylon located on kilometer marker 18.5 of the highway between Guatemala City and San Pedro Ayampuc Municipality to the west. He said the explosive damaged the infrastructure, causing nearly $75,000 in damage.

Meanwhile, General Efrain Rios Montt, former de facto president (1982-1983), suggested to the De Leon Carpio government that "it apply a hard hand to rebuild the country, because it is pitiful to see the way it is today." Rios Montt, who is a candidate for deputy for the Guatemalan Republican Front, said the country "has been knocked about since the beginning of the decade when the law was undermined, but now strong measures must be taken to rescue the nation."

## De Leon Interviewed on Court Ruling, Draft

*PA1006154894 Guatemala City Teleonce Television in Spanish 1900 GMT 7 Jun 94*

[Interview with President Ramiro de Leon Carpio with unidentified reporters on 7 June; place not given; from the "Telepress" newscast—recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] How is the Jorge Carpio Nicolle case coming along?

[De Leon] This investigation has proven very difficult for the executive branch, and it has had a high cost. We have located a weapon, at least one weapon, which is essential evidence that can lead us to the perpetrators of this damnable crime. Ballistic tests were carried out, and it was proven that this weapon was at the scene of the crime, and, therefore, this is an unquestionable lead. This lead might take us to criminals here or in any part of the world.

These investigations have shown that the evidence we have against these people is such that, in my opinion, their arrests were warranted, and indeed this was the case. We contributed and even requested the Army's assistance in arresting these people.

Today, however, we see that the judge inexplicably has ordered the provisional release of these three people. I cannot interfere in a different branch of government, and I respect its independence. Nevertheless, one really cannot explain how these three people can be released today because of a lack of evidence, according to the judge. I repeat, the weapon that was fired at the crime scene has been identified, and this has been proven through ballistics.

These are the kinds of things that disappoint the people of Guatemala, because justice is neither swift nor adequate. These disappointments are what can cause increased violence and sometimes cause people to take the law into their own hands. It is very sad.

Again, I do not want to interfere, and I do not want this to be misinterpreted. I am not a judge, and I do not have the case file in my hands. This is the judge's responsibility. He issued this ruling under his own authority, but for the Guatemalan people, this is a slap in the face—something that takes away hope and prompts the people to ask whether justice is fair.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] what hope do the people have if the judicial system fails them in cases as important as this one?

[De Leon] This is the question one has to ask. If this happens in such a highly publicized case because of the stature of the individual killed, someone like Jorge Carpio—a political leader, a media director—and in a case supported by such a detailed investigation, as well as a case backed by pressure from every sector, and then the justice system goes ahead and rules as it did, then we must ask ourselves what can ordinary citizens expect. What can Indians expect from the justice system? It is truly disappointing.

I learned of the ruling through the press. If this is disappointing and exasperating for the president of the Republic, how must the Guatemalan people receive the news?

[Reporter] The human rights ombudsman has requested an end to military conscription because of violations even to minors [words indistinct]. What decision will be reached?

[De Leon] This is an issue that has been under discussion for a long time. There is a draft bill aimed at resolving certain anomalies that the defense minister himself mentioned a few days ago. Regrettably, once more we fall into the hands of Congress. Look how long ago this draft bill was presented. It has been sidetracked, and we have no hope that this law will be debated during this term of Congress. We will have to wait.

Nevertheless, we are going to meet with the defense minister and review the evidence the human rights ombudsman says he has in connection with certain cases. We agree that there have been anomalies. Nevertheless, the influx of volunteers to the military service over the past few months is incredible. You cannot imagine the number of young people who have signed up. In most departments, forceful conscription is unnecessary, and therefore we are surprised by these reports. We must accept, however, that these anomalies still take place, which is something the defense minister has accepted. We are going to meet with the High Command to analyze this situation and to take appropriate steps.

[Reporter] [words indistinct]

[De Leon] No. No. Nothing of the sort. That is something that must be ruled out since we are still confronting a situation of armed internal conflict. Anyone who suggests eliminating the Army or refraining from upgrading or modernizing it is naive, because they are looking for us to remain without an Army at a time when subversive groups are still operating in the country. It is impossible to do that at this time. The Army is an issue that is included in the Constitution; in addition, the armed internal conflict is a reality. Acts of sabotage are still taking place. Yesterday they blew up an electricity tower in Esquintla and Taxisco. That proposal can be taken care of.

[Reporter] [word indistinct]

[De Leon] Keep in mind that military service is incorporated in Guatemala's political Constitution, and it is also every citizen's right and duty. The Constitution does not ask whether it should be done. It is a patriotic duty according to the constitutional norm that establishes it. When that is modified, then we can proceed to disband

it. However, as long as it is not modified, it is the patriotic duty of every youth who has reached 18 years of age.

[Reporter] What programs were you referring to during your address in....

[De Leon, interrupting] In the United States?

[Reporter] Yes, that is correct.

[De Leon] That was a television program in the United States. Exactly what program, I can't recall.

[Reporter] What did you....

[De Leon, interrupting] By the way, I would like to say that, in this respect and despite the numerous problems the government has had, at this time it has been able to coordinate activities with representatives from the religious and the economic sectors. It was precisely the business sector that called my attention to this struggle against the television stations, or against the unjustified attacks that are being fabricated against Guatemala. In order words, efforts are currently being coordinated among the religious, military, and economic sectors. In this new phase we have had excellent relations with the business and workers sectors, always seeking common ground and avoiding confrontations. We are only awaiting the new Congress and the new Supreme Court in order to also begin a new relationship with the political sector. We are looking forward to a new National Congress, which will only be responsible to the Guatemalan people. We continue to abstain from interfering, because that is not my administration's policy. However, we do expect to maintain a relationship with the Legislative Branch in order to legislate—even if it is in that congress' last year—for the benefit of the Guatemalan people.

[Reporter] [words indistinct] in the conflict with Belize. Who are the ones causing it, and what is expected of it?

[De Leon] I do not know exactly.... [pauses] I just signed the agreement not long ago, but at this time I don't have the specific details at hand, or all the names. Rather than mislead you, I would rather give you the information afterwards. At any rate, the agreement has already been signed.

[Reporter] [words indistinct]

[De Leon] During the next few days. We are only awaiting the return of Foreign Minister [Gladys Maritza Ruiz de] Vielman. She should be arriving at any time.

[Reporter] [words indistinct] you said that there are my sectors....

[De Leon, interrupting] No, I said that there are individuals who have proceeded to gather and form radical groups. Unfortunately these radical groups still exist. I have even mentioned, at one time or another, that the political will of some subversive groups within the URNG [Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity] are not interested in peace. We do not know if they are prepared for it. We believe that they themselves may feel that they are not prepared and would possibly prefer to postpone the signing of a peace agreement. Even though these are radical groups, fortunately they are becoming a minority.

[Reporter] When will the peace agreement resume?

[De Leon] I understand that sometime at the end of this week both sides will again meet. The talks are scheduled to begin with discussions related to the issue of displaced people. After that they will travel to Oslo where talks will continue.

[Reporter] Thank you very much, Mr. President.

[De Leon] Thank you.

## President Creates Council on Belizean Issue

*PA1006171094 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 8 Jun 94 p 3*

[Text] The National Council on Belize [Consejo Nacional de Belize], CNB, was formally constituted yesterday after President Ramiro de Leon Carpio signed a decree creating this consultative and advisory organization under the Foreign Ministry.

Foreign Minister Maritza Ruiz de Vielman will chair the CNB, and its members are: Fernando Andrade Diaz-Duran, Roberto Bermejo Gonzalez, Eduardo Castillo Carriola, Edwin Fernando Guzman Ovalle, Alberto Herrarte Gonzalez, Roberto Herrera Ibarguen, Carlos Larios Ochaita, Jorge Lujan Munoz, Oscar Clemente Marroquin Godoy, Gabriel Orellana Rojas, Jorge Skinner Klee, and Francisco Villaran Kramer. These 12 individuals will be sworn in shortly.

The CNB was created by government Decree 259-94 that asserts that the territorial difference with Belize and the search for a solution that conforms to the Constitution's precepts is a matter of national interest. The purpose is to modernize and reorganize the CNB as a study, planning, consultative, and advisory office of the Foreign Ministry for everything related to the territorial disagreement with Belize.

According to the decree, the CNB will be authorized to appoint permanent or temporary commissions or subcommissions as well as take the necessary measures to regulate their work. The decree will take effect when it is published in the official daily.

## Defense Minister Views De Leon's First Year

*PA1006161894 Guatemala City SIGLO VEINTIUNO in Spanish 7 Jun 94 p 54*

[Text] *The assessment of the first year of government can only be described as positive,* Defense Minister Mario Rene Enriquez stated yesterday.

*We have currently entered a phase in which social tranquillity and the return of peace is one of the administration's major achievements, realized through strengthening the constitutional system and respect for it, in order to make the law prevail in our country,* the minister said.

He noted that the crisis the country experienced last year has not been totally overcome since the reasons that led to it still exist, adding that overcoming it will depend on the entire Guatemalan people. Even the peace process falls within this framework, he added, since every topic is being discussed with utmost seriousness, seeking to resolve the other parties' demands, which go beyond constitutional order. This does not mean, however, that there is no political commitment to sign an agreement to end the armed conflict, for which the reduction of the Army will be considered a necessity at the end of this century.

*It is worth noting,* he said, *that peace in our country does not just constitute signing a document, rather meeting the economic needs of the majority of the people of Guatemala, combating extreme poverty until it is eradicated, and gradually overcoming the signs of an underdeveloped country. This government is establishing the bases to make this an irreversible reality for future governments.*

He added that the current situation establishes a redefinition of the role the armed institution plays in Guatemalan society, since it is now in all areas of national territory, because, it goes without saying, this is the role the Constitution mandates.

## Honduras

### Reina Denies Receiving Documents From U.S.

*PA1006143594 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1556 GMT 9 Jun 94*

[Interview with President Carlos Roberto Reina by reporters Roberto Reyes and Lourdes Bonilla at the Presidential Palace in Tegucigalpa; date not given—recorded]

[Excerpt] [Reyes] Mr. President, there was an announcement to allow timber cutting, contradicting an Executive Branch order on this matter.

[Reina] A commission has been tasked with regulating the ban we announced. Anyone not abiding by our decision will be punished.

[Bonilla] There has also been talk regarding the charges by U.S. Senator Jesse Helms against Former President Rafael Leonardo Callejas. Will the Executive Branch support any action the prosecutor general may take to clarify the matter?

[Reina] You are posing two questions. One has to do with the letters the former president and Senator Helms have exchanged, which, as I said, is an interesting and important debate. The other question deals with our support for the prosecutor general; it is absolute. It is not easy to make a moral revolution. I want you to notice how attentive people are to any act of dishonesty. This is putting honesty in vogue. That is taking a step forward and is very positive. As for the former president, I will voice no opinion out of courtesy.

[Bonilla] Mr. President, is it true you have a document or that the U.S. Government or Senator Helms has forwarded to you documents outlining the involvement of Former President Callejas in acts of corruption.

[Reina] I can clearly tell you that I have not received that document.

[Reyes] [Words indistinct] there were reportedly illegal actions?

[Reina] Anyone violating the law in this country will be punished. I have announced that in all my speeches. I said I will put an end to impunity. I am asking you to help in that task of making a moral revolution. [passage omitted]

## Nicaragua

### Minister Views Compensation for Confiscations

*PA1006204794 Managua Sistema Nacional de Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 9 Jun 94*

[Report by Erica Ramirez; from the "National" newscast]

[Text] The government has announced the publication, in the next few days, of laws reached by consensus in the National Assembly to reinforce the value of compensation bonds. As for statements by Congressman Robert Torricelli, Presidency Minister Antonio ' cayo said that U.S. aid is in no way in jeopardy.

Minister Lacayo said that, as soon as the laws to reinforce bond values and on the privatization of Telcor [Nicaraguan Telecommunications and Postal Services Institute] are published, it will become evident once again that the domestic compensation system is moving in the right direction. He added that Torricelli's statements are in keeping with his duty as a U.S. congressman:

[Begin recording] [Lacayo] That is his work, to ensure that in Nicaragua we remain on this path to maintain excellent relations with the United States. But that does not imply that the aid is in jeopardy. I want to clarify that the aid is not in jeopardy. We are very confident with what we have done since 1990 in this regard.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] also has congressmen friends in the United States. Do you believe that the government will not need to implement a diplomat strategy or visit Washington to ensure that the aid is not jeopardized or that the amendment is not enforced?

[Lacayo] We must show that our domestic process works. To ensure this we need to reinforce our bond

system. We already have many alternatives in this regard, and we are presently working on this. We are trying to reach consensus agreements with the National Assembly. We must show that cases continue to be settled. Three or four cases that are important to them were settled recently. Two, three, four, five, or as many cases as possible will be settled next week involving not only U.S. citizens, but also Spaniards, Germans, and so on. [end recording]

As for the plans of certain workers to block the privatization of Telcor, he pointed out that this privatization is a strategic need for the country in order to obtain resources and compensate those who were unjustly confiscated:

[Begin Lacayo recording] Those opposing the privatization of Telcor will oppose the distribution of title deeds and oppose the legalization process. In other words, they would oppose the entire Sandinist leadership's wishes that they have voiced to us. They would also contradict the wishes of the entire leadership of the former UNO [National Opposition Unity] political parties and the wishes of a great majority of our country. In other words, they have no representation, because a majority of the people want title deeds issued to the new beneficiaries, and they want compensation paid to those who had property unjustly confiscated. Two birds will be killed with one stone: the privatization of Telcor. [end recording]

Minister Lacayo added that Nicaragua is the country that has settled the most cases. So far, he added, 117 properties owned by U.S. citizens have been settled, that is, 42 percent of the total. USAID recently offered support to continue the compensation process, and this shows that the government of President Chamorro is indeed solving a problem it inherited.

### Humberto Ortega Decries Military Law Opposers

*PA1206122194 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 10 Jun 94 pp 1, 8*

[Report by Aura Lila Moreno]

[Text] General Humberto Ortega has charged that extreme right-wing sectors are waging a "terrorist campaign of lies" against the draft Military Code he presented before the National Assembly. The Assembly will be discussing the draft next week, before the consultation process with all sectors of Nicaraguan society.

"We are facing a battle," Gen. Ortega exclaimed before 500 officers, who were receiving their military promotions. Present for the event were members of the Military Council of the Army, Navy, and Air Force diplomatic attaches, National Police commanders, and Government Minister Frank Cesar.

During the promotion ceremony, which took place under a heavy rainfall at the Alejandro Davila Bolanos Military Hospital, Gen. Ortega addressed the military modernization process. He also spoke out against the "destabilization campaign, which is being promoted by conservative and reactionary currents," against the debate over the Military Code at the Assembly.

The commander in chief of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] argued that "attacking the Army, in the irresponsible way some sectors are now doing, can only promote instability and violent confrontation among Nicaraguans." He reaffirmed that the armed organization is facing a "campaign of terrorism and lies."

The EPS, considered the youngest military in Latin America, will celebrate its 15th anniversary in September. According to Ortega, there would have been no election in 1990 and "President Violeta Barrios de Chamorro would never have won the presidency" if it were not for the EPS.

"With the Somozist Guard there would have been no election, as there had been no elections for over 40 years of Somozist domination. With a counterrevolutionary army there would never have been a Violeta Barrios," Ortega stated, and he added that there would be no process of broad political liberties, "despite the extremes that process sometimes allows."

The military leader said he is convinced that with a Somozist Guard or a counterrevolutionary army there would be no space for any Sandinist, Social Christian, Independent Liberal, or Conservative who did not submit to the kind of oppression and domination "that we knew during the 40 years of the National Guard and capitalism, and their conservative and reactionary line of thought. It is that way of thinking that is irresponsibly causing the destabilization campaign of today."

About the "talk-a-thon" sponsored by a local extremist radio station, Ortega said we can attack an institution that is the "spearhead of an effort to strengthen the democratic system," but we cannot sponsor a talk-a-thon to condemn the vandals, kidnappers, and bandits that terrorize the peasants and scare investors away."

The military leader assured that "the army is under attack simply because it is not the army of the recalcitrants—the reactionary political forces—who have not even read the law we sent to the National Assembly for approval."

For Ortega, those who are staging the campaign against the military organization and the Military Code do not care if the Army is a factor for stability or not, nor if it has respect for civilian authority. On that line, he asked several questions about some of the charges being made against the EPS.

"How many times has any of our officers tried to meddle in the government's decisions? How many times has any of our units meddled in any political activity of the civilian authority or at the National Assembly? How often has the high command tried to intervene in party

politics? What Army resource—large, medium, or small—has tried to compete with the private sector?

Ortega, consequently, stated that the promoters of the "terrorist campaign" do not want the army "simply because it is not a Somozist or counterrevolutionary army that follows a reactionary line of thought," not because it is or is not efficient.

Ortega believes "it is truly irresponsible to ignite an already explosive situation." He stressed that "today, more than ever before, the members of the armed institution must be aware not to surrender to provocation."

The high military commander underscored that "united, more than ever before, we will march on with the weapons that history legitimately placed in our hands by way of the 1979 revolution; with the weapons we will legitimately hold as of today, by way of the Military Code." He concluded, saying: "With or without the law, the Army will continue to exist."

## Panama

### Mulino: Meeting With U.S. on Drugs 'Priority'

*PA1106200994 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Jun 94*

[From the "RPC Television News" newscast]

[Text] Foreign Minister Jose Raul Mulino has stated that drugs and illegal drug trafficking are matters that concern both the United States and Panama. He added that it is a priority to hold a high-level meeting to coordinate joint actions.

[Begin Mulino recording] If the U.S. Government confirms it, we will hold a meeting at the highest level in Panama during the first week of July. I will preside over this meeting, and it is to be attended by very important U.S. State and Justice Department, perhaps even U.S. Treasury, officials to discuss all the drug trafficking and money laundering problems.

As you will recall, on 13 April I sent a letter to U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher telling him that, instead of talking and arguing whether we have cooperated or not, I invited him to a high-level meeting in Panama to discuss this topic. The invitation has been accepted and, hopefully, will be held during the first week of July. [end recording]

### Endara: Panama To Insist on Cuba's Reentry Into OAS

*PA1106233994 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 11 Jun 94 p 28*

[Report by Esteban Huertas]

[Excerpt] President Guillermo Endara said yesterday that "Panama must insist" on Cuba's reentry into the OAS, as has been suggested by other countries of the region.

Endara said that the Fourth Ibero-American Summit, to take place in Cartagena de Indias, Colombia on 14 and 15 June, "will not address the Cuban situation."

According to Endara, the chiefs of state "have met with Castro at other summit meetings, to seek ways to democratize the island" and have been unsuccessful for the last 30 years.

Whenever the issue is addressed, Endara said, "Castro always approaches the discussion in a rational and open way, as the dignified and responsible person that he is."

The Panamanian leader said he has spoken many times with the Cuban statesman, whom he finds to be "an exceptional individual, despite the political differences" that separate the two presidents. [passage omitted]

### Endara To Leave for Summit; Ford in Charge

*PA1106204394 Panama City Telemetro Television Network in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 Jun 94*

[Report by Juan de Dios Hernandez; from the "Telemetro Reports" Newscast]

[Text] President Guillermo Endara will travel abroad and will leave Vice President Guillermo Ford in charge of the Palace of the Herons, in keeping with the Constitution and a decision made during a Cabinet Council meeting.

The formal ceremony was held at the Presidency. President Guillermo Endara placed the presidential sash on Vice President Guillermo Ford, who will be president for 11 days. In the presence of ranking officials of the three state branches, the president said that he is leaving power in good hands as he travels abroad.

[Begin Endara recording] These summits are perhaps the most important international events that a president can attend, because I will not only meet but also hold talks privately and publicly with my colleagues from all of Latin America, Spain, and Portugal. [end recording]

Endara will head for Costa Rica where he will fine tune details of a proposal that he refused to elaborate on. He said that it will be presented at the Fourth Ibero-American summit. He will then travel to Cartagena de Indias where this summit will be held on 14- 15 June.

Meanwhile, Guillermo Ford said that he will maintain the country while Endara is abroad and added that he is indebted to the Panamanian people.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] Mr. President, what will be done in these 11 days? What are your plans for this period?

[Ford] I do not want people to have exceedingly high expectations because 11 days is a very short period. First, I am responsible for maintaining peace and tranquillity in the country. Second, I have a few programs that will benefit the most needy classes. I prefer not to give details at this time because we will be working on them this afternoon and tomorrow. I want to create some optimism for the people. The best raw material available to this country is its people. Thus, we must offer them some benefits and the tools to help them take off. [end recording]

Guillermo Ford, then, is occupying the presidency. He will enjoy the same powers that the president has. After the fourth summit, Endara will travel to Argentina along with Argentine President Carlos Menem on an official visit.

### Lawyers: Intellectual Property Law Unconstitutional

*PA1106191094 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 Jun 94*

[Report by Fernando Fernandez from the "RPC Television News" newscast]

[Text] After two weeks, the contentious Bill No. 41 is still on the Legislative Assembly's agenda. The bill seeks to reform laws related to intellectual property. A group of lawyers considers the bill to have serious flaws because it was not proposed by the Executive or Judicial Branches as stipulated by the Constitution.

[Begin lawyer Alvaro Cedeno recording] First, this law is unconstitutional. According to our Constitution, a law of this nature has to be proposed by the Executive Branch. Furthermore, this law annuls articles, chapters, and entire sections of our codes. Laws that annul or modify national codes are organic laws, and they, specifically the ones that annul our codes, have to be proposed by either the Supreme Court, the attorney general, or the solicitor general. [end recording]

Lawyer Cedeno said that the bill had been proposed by a Legislative Assembly commission and that it was not empowered to do so by the Constitution. This, he added, is another factor that makes the bill under discussion unconstitutional. The bill attempts to create a confiscation penalty, and the criminal code indicates that a confiscation is an accessory penalty. The bill, thus, violates the pretrial concept, Cedeno observed.

[Begin Cedeno recording] Apparently, the law intends to give authors protection. [end recording]

Cedeno said he would promote protests from several sectors if the legislators insist on passing this bill.

### SAN Director Discusses FARC Raids, Drugs

*PA0906221994 Panama City EL SIGLO in Spanish 9 Jun 94 pp 1,12*

[Report by Yuriela Sagel]

[Text] Major Santiago Fundora, National Air Service (SAN) director, pointed out yesterday that drug traffickers are looking for new routes to conduct their drug activity in the national territory. He also confirmed the existence of Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC] guerrillas in the border region with Darien.

Fundora indicated that, given the pressures the National Police are exerting on international drug traffickers, the traffickers are looking for new areas to bring drugs into the nation, thereby continuing the trafficking process. Fundora said this is the reason authorities often refuse to disclose information on operations to eradicate and to prevent drug trafficking activities.

According to the SAN director, the traffickers work around the clock and they relocate very easily to other sites to continue their trafficking. Fundora made these statements during a meeting with directors of various state security organizations. The objective of the meeting was to discuss new strategies to fight drug trafficking, money laundering, and crime.

Fundora confirmed the presence of FARC guerrillas in the Darien territory, and he stressed that more vigilance in this zone is needed because of the FARC presence. Fundora added that the National Government must increase the number of Border Police units and it must supply them with better equipment to conduct their work.

The government must make efforts to combat piracy on the seas, drug trafficking activities, and crime in the capital, Fundora noted. He added that the ghost of militarism should disappear and that members of the National Police should be properly equipped to perform their duties more effectively.

Fundora also suggested more drastic measures to combat crime and international drug trafficking, such as 30-year sentences. He also suggested that guards whose participation is proven in the escape of drug traffickers should be forced to pay for the pending sentence. If this were implemented, the system would change, he noted.

Citizens must cooperate by informing the police when they know about the location of drug sales, otherwise, youths will continue to be caught in the drug net, Fundora reiterated.

## Argentina

### Constituent Assembly Coalition Approves Regulations

*PY1006231294 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1118 GMT 9 Jun 94*

[Excerpts] Santa Fe, 9 Jun (NA)—The national Constituent Assembly has approved the general terms of the internal regulations jointly proposed by the PJ [Justicialist Party] and the UCR [Radical Civic Union] guaranteeing the approval of the Nucleus of Basic Coincidences for reforming the Constitution that will be voted on as a single package.

The first key vote of the Assembly took place last night. Representatives of the blocs who signed the Olivos Pact obtained an important victory—by 182 votes for and 68 against—with the approval of the internal regulations. Article 129 of those regulations establish the vote on the 13 points included in Article 2 of Law 23409 declaring the necessity of and opportunity for the reform.

The Assembly immediately afterwards started to vote on the 144 articles of the regulations one by one. The process will continue during today's session.

On 7 June, the Grand Front bloc announced it will withdraw temporarily from the premises during the voting on Article 129, while Modin [Movement for Independence and Dignity] and provincial blocs will stay to vote against the article, even during the article by article voting process.

The regulations were approved following eight days of extensive debates, during which nearly 100 convention delegates from the 17 blocs, more than just debating juridical matters, indulged in a marathon of speeches on the legitimacy of the Olivos Pact. Next week the Assembly will begin discussing specific items.

The political debate reached a climax yesterday with the speeches of the main bloc leaders (Raul Alfonsin of the UCR, Augusto Alasino of the PJ, Carlos "Chacho" Alvarez of the Grand Front, and Assembly President Eduardo Menem).

Senator Menem gave a heated defense of the Olivos Pact, which he characterized as "innovative," and assured the delegates that he feels "even prouder" of having been one of the sponsors of the agreement "between the popular political forces" than to be seated in the Assembly.

Former President Raul Alfonsin, using a tone clearly different from the climate of controversy involving the Assembly, preferred to dip into political philosophy to argue in favor of his bloc's position and uphold "Chacho" Alvarez and the Grand Front's "positive attitude," which "grants legitimacy" to the constitutional reform.

"Chacho" Alvarez spoke just before Alfonsin. He appealed to the majority of Justicialist and Radical delegates' "common sense" "to open up the package" and thus permit their participation in the process "without insulting our consciences." [passage omitted]

The Constituent Assembly will install the 10 commissions established in the set of regulations next week. Five of these commissions will be headed by the PJ, three by the UCR, one by the Grand Front, and one by Modin. [passage omitted]

### FG, Socialist Unity Blocs Walk Out

*PY1006183794 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2201 GMT 9 Jun 94*

[Text] The Grand Front [FG] and Socialist Unity [US] blocs carried out their threat to walk out of the Constituent Assembly session as the regulations, specifically Article 129, were being voted on, and [FG leader] Fernando Solanas resigned his post as Constituent Assembly second vice president. Thus, the FG and US blocs expressed their repudiation of the approval of an article in the regulations indicating that the Nucleus of Basic Agreements must be voted on as a whole and not point by point, as repeatedly requested by the opposition.

The provincial parties and Movement for Dignity and Independence blocs, which also are challenging the regulations proposed by the majority, decided to remain in the Constituent Assembly meeting and vote against the regulations.

### Cordoba Governor Discusses UCR, Runoff Election

*PY1006225194 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1322 GMT 9 Jun 94*

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Jun (NA)—Cordoba Provincial Governor Eduardo Angeloz today emphasized that the inclusion of the runoff system in the constitutional reform means the Radicals [Radical Civic Union—UCR] "have placed themselves at the doors of Government House." He believes that there may be an "electoral readjustment" in light of a second round.

Angeloz stated that the runoff system gives the UCR "a better election chance than before," although he said it now depends on whether the main opposition force "can recompose itself and define an absolutely positive party on the basis of stability, not on inflation, and on the basis of clear guidelines of growth, security, and dialogue for the country."

The Cordoba governor and head of the UCR's Political Action Commission (CAP) reiterated that the UCR is "an instrument that is completely out of tune," adding that he has been given the role of "tuner, seeking to get the orchestra together so that its members can look each other in the eye and have room to rehearse."

This morning, when talking to a radio station, he referred to the presidential elections, saying: "We are trying to tune the instrument to faithfully play the concert" in 1995.

Referring to the topic of federal coparticipation, he indicated that it "is good because it lets one know how much of the nation's cake is being eaten by each province."

He recalled that in 1987, when the Cordoba Province Constitution was modified, he "tenaciously" opposed "a clause that would have established how much the municipalities were to participate in coparticipation."

He admitted he "was mistaken at the time," adding that he believes the clause "helped to balance the social tensions provoked by the municipalities because now they know that when they draft their budgets, 20 percent of the corresponding coparticipation is shared out among municipalities. They know, therefore, what to expect."

Angeloz reiterated that the country's trade deficit, which is estimated to total $6 billion this year, is "a red alert." He believes "the pillars of economic progress will begin to crack."

He said the government "has completely disregarded health and educational processes, tossing them to the provinces where there has been a rise of about 500,000 unemployed following the implementation of the convertibility plan and where poverty has increased considerably."

"We, the provinces represented in the CAP, are affected, pained, and concerned that the topics of education and health are forgotten by the nation, including crises in many sectors and regions of the country that are watching the map of poverty expand," he added.

The head of the CAP, who on 8 June presided over its first meeting, said: "One's attention is called to the possibility that imports will amount to $20 billion, while exports will only amount to $14 billion."

"There is a total lack of encouragement to achieve the necessary hard foreign exchange for our exports and the tasks we carry out abroad," he said.

Angeloz said the objectives of the new organization are "to achieve a cordial atmosphere, to shorten distances, and to clear proposals in order to reorganize the future of the party."

He asserted: "It will not become an organization parallel to the party's National Committee," adding that its goal is "harmony of proposals, conduct, and attitudes."

### Menem Denounces Rumors Alleging Illness

*PY1006142194 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0238 GMT 10 Jun 94*

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Jun (NA)—President Carlos Menem reported on 9 June about a campaign by U.S. "specialists" hired from Argentina to "establish" among citizens the issue of an alleged illness of the chief executive that would make the fulfillment of his term of office difficult.

Menem announced: "They [not further specified] have hired specialists in transforming lies into rumors and rumors into accurate news." In this regard, Menem emphasized that an agreement had been reached with "U.S. citizens to establish this issue of the president's illness," even though he did not disclose the names of the people responsible for this alleged campaign.

Menem again charged "some media—not all of them, but some"—with allegedly conducting a campaign against him. He described this campaign as "a maneuver by some criminals who proliferate around there in some media."

The chief executive complained: "Now, how will I stay for three days in the United States? Do you know what some people say? That I will be admitted [to a hospital] in that country. These people have no restraint."

Menem urged the people: "Listen to the radio, watch television, read newspapers and magazines—pay attention to the serious, responsible, and credible media, not those that use scandals to make a few more pesos. This is no good."

Nevertheless, the president emphasized that he would give the journalists "more freedom, if there is still anything left to give them."

Menem said: "Let them go on saying things. It does not make any sense because, as Peron used to say, reality is the only truth and the reality, which you can see now for yourselves, is that the president, this brother of yours, is healthy, strong, and willing to continue working."

Menem made these remarks during a 9 June Justicialism Meeting of Mutual and Cooperative Organization Leaders at the Central Market.

Addressing the issue of the economy, Menem criticized a petition made by "many entrepreneurial sectors that want a peso devaluation."

Menem stressed: "They are aware of the fact that, as a result, they would export more. Nevertheless, what would happen to the workers? This fraud will never happen again in Argentina."

The president indicated that if our "friends, the entrepreneurs, want to export, they have in their hands all the means to do it; they simply have to transform the enterprises to adjust them to current circumstances."

### Menem Orders Camilion To End Compulsory Military Service

*PY1006222494 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1616 GMT 10 Jun 94*

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Jun (NA)—President Carlos Menem today issued precise instructions to Defense

Minister Oscar Camilion to "quickly eliminate the compulsory recruitment service and implement an entirely professional Armed Forces."

This was reported by the head of state, who unexpectedly asked reporters waiting outside the Olivos residence to enter the residence's main chalet, where the president was meeting with his ministers.

Menem interrupted the meeting to release the news, and then boarded a helicopter to travel to the northern dock of the metropolitan port to preside over a farewell ceremony for the training ship Fragata Libertad.

"We will report future steps in time. The Defense Ministry has instructions to take the appropriate measures, together with the military commanders and authorities, to fulfill what the president said," Menem added.

### Government Communique Notes Desire To Recover Falkland Islands

*PY1006191094 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 10 Jun 94 p 12*

[Text] The government yesterday reiterated its "firm and irrevocable determination to recover, through diplomatic means," the Malvinas, Georgias, and Sandwich Islands. The occasion was the 165th anniversary of the creation of the Political and Military Command of the islands that were occupied by Great Britain in 1833.

The Foreign Ministry yesterday distributed a communique saying that the government reiterates its "willingness to continue to explore the possibility of different understandings with the United Kingdom to contribute to the consolidation of peace and cooperation in the region," referring to the negotiation on Malvinas fishing and oil.

The document adds: "This attitude is proof of the belief that we are acting in the best interests of Argentina and the UK, seeking to create the appropriate framework for an adequate solution to the controversy."

In this context, "the Argentine Government's concrete actions are proof of its willingness to respect the Malvinas Islands inhabitants and to promote improved communication and effective cooperation between them and other inhabitants of the Argentine territory."

## Bolivia

### Sanchez, Chile's Frei To Hold 'Informal' Meeting

*PY1006190094 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2156 GMT 9 Jun 94*

[Text] La Paz, 9 Jun (EFE)—The Bolivian Foreign Ministry confirmed today that Bolivian President Gonzalo Sanchez de Lozada and Chilean President Eduardo Frei will meet within the framework of the Fourth Ibero-American summit to be held in Cartagena, Colombia.

The Bolivian Foreign Ministry reported that the two heads of state, who will attend the Fourth Ibero-American summit on 14 and 15 June, will take the opportunity to hold an informal meeting.

This will be the second time Sanchez de Lozada and Frei have met since August 1993; the other time was during Sanchez de Lozada's inauguration.

The Bolivian president took advantage of another international meeting, the Rio Group meeting in Santiago, to meet with Chilean President Patricio Aylwin and then Chilean President-elect Eduardo Frei.

Bolivia and Chile have had no diplomatic ties since 1962—except for a brief three-year period (1975-78)—as a result of a territorial dispute and Bolivia's demand for a sovereign sea outlet to the Pacific across land that has belonged to Chile since the 19th century.

The Bolivian Congress authorized Sanchez de Lozada to travel to Colombia to attend the Ibero-American summit which will be attended by the heads of state from Latin America, Spain, and Portugal. The summit will be held in Cartagena on 14 and 15 June.

Congress also authorized Sanchez de Lozada to travel to the United States, where he will attend the opening game of the World Soccer Cup at Soldier Field in Chicago; Bolivia will play Germany on 17 June.

### Supreme Court Justices Guilty of Lying, Bribery

*PA1206024994 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0028 GMT 12 Jun 94*

[Text] La Paz, 11 Jun (EFE)—The Bolivian Senate today found Supreme Court Chief Justice Edgar Oblitas and Supreme Court Dean Ernesto Poppe guilty of the crimes of prevarication and bribery. Their sentences will be disclosed within the next few hours.

The Senate held an extraordinary session today to carry out the legal process which began last year in the Chamber of Deputies. Oblitas and Poppe were accused of extortion by former Nicaraguan Deputy Presidency Minister Jose Antonio Ibarra.

The administration of Bolivian President Gonzalo Sanchez de Lozada supported the decision to bring the Supreme Court justices to trial in an attempt to prove its political resolve to fight corruption. The 16 senators in the ruling coalition formed by the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement (MNR) and Civic Solidarity Unity (UCS) found the two justices "guilty." The three senators from the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) voted in favor of their acquittal, while the seven senators from the Nationalist Democratic Action (ADN)

and Conscience of the Fatherland (CONDEPA) abstained from participating in the session.

Senate President Juan Carlos Duran from the ruling coalition declared a recess of approximately two hours to agree on sentences for Oblitas and Poppe, who were suspended from their posts shortly after their trial began.

[Madrid EFE in Spanish at 0214 GMT on 12 June transmits a 150-word report that Juan Carlos Duran, president of the Grand Jury of Bolivian Senators, decided today to postpone the sentencing of Supreme Court Chief Justice Edgar Oblitas and Supreme Court Dean Ernesto Poppe until Monday morning].

## Brazil

### Editorial Urges End to U.S. Embargo of Cuba

*PY1006143994 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 8 Jun 94 p 6*

[Editorial: "A Matter of Consistency"]

[Text] The 1990's are not like the 1960's, OAS Secretary General Joao Clemente Baena Soares said in justifying Cuba's rejoining the organization. The calendar was good justification for him.

No one can ignore the extent and depth of the changes produced by the current international situation—quite different from the situation 30 years ago in the middle of the Cold War. At that time of tension and confrontation, Cuba undoubtedly represented a threat to the Americas' common choice of the liberal, democratic system of government, which inspired the OAS. It was almost a nightmare: The path on which Fidel Castro put his country a few months after the ousting of Fulgencio Batista brought the Cold War to Latin America, disrespecting all borders.

The socialist bloc never had any complaints about Fidel Castro's performance as its forefront agent. Without much work by foreign ministries or information offices, the Cuban revolution became an export product to all of Latin America. It was copied, like here in Brazil with a Sierra Maestra-type guerrilla in Caraparo, or in Angra dos Reis. The death of Che Guevara gave the revolution a proto-martyr. The revolution also created the Latin American Solidarity Organization (OLAS) as an alternative to the OAS.

None of this could survive the end of socialist regimes. Cuba was left drifting away, and it gradually approached the market economy, like China and Vietnam. The obsolete speeches by Fidel Castro have not been consistent with the increasing number of concessions he has been forced to make. "No matter what we have do to save the revolution and the conquests of socialism, we will never quit socialism," Castro said this year on the revolution's 35th anniversary. These are the last signs of an ideology that already has been placed in the museum of history.

Under such circumstances, it makes no sense to keep Cuba isolated from the community of the Americas. It makes even less sense to support the commercial embargo that is punishing Cubans while turning obstinate Castro into a hero. The lucid and persistent diplomatic action undertaken by Baena Soares is more significant for the Cuban people than the regular solidarity campaigns.

Early this year, the UN Human Rights Commission report advocated the end of the embargo in order to strengthen its diplomatic-negotiating capacity. In June, while abstaining from using commerce to pressure China, the United States renewed China's most-favored-nation status without any strong evidence of progress in this country's human rights record, which the United States had demanded. Putting an end to Cuba's banishment is just a matter of consistency.

### Legal Challenges Facing Quercia Candidacy Seen

*94SM0362A Sao Paulo VEJA in Portuguese 11 May 94 pp 51, 52*

[Text] A new problem has cropped up in the campaign of presidential hopeful and former Sao Paulo Governor Orestes Quercia. Besides his poor showing in the polls and the ever-increasing popularity of former President Jose Sarney, his rival in the PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement Party] primaries, Quercia will now have to defend himself in court. The new problem arose out of an old case, the import of $310 million in electronic equipment from Israel. After studying the case for 16 months, Federal Prosecutor Paulo Sollberger concluded that the former governor had participated in a "fraudulent transaction" that permitted two companies, Trace Company and Sealbrent, to profit from the importation, done "without seeking competitive bids and at excessively high prices—as much as 20 times more expensive," to the detriment of the state. Sollberger charged Quercia under a well-known article of the Penal Code: Article 171, which defines the crime of swindling.

The accusation will now be studied by 27 justices on the Superior Court of Justice, who face no deadline for decision. If the charges are rejected, the case is closed. If not, Quercia will be indicted and tried. He can still run for president, but would have to conduct a bizarre campaign, forced to spend a good part of his time explaining things to the court instead of seeking votes. Also charged are former Quercia Secretaries Jose Machado de Campos Filho (Finance) and Luiz Gonzaga Belluzzo (Science and Technology). Five businessmen are also on the list of the accused. Among them is Arie Halpern, owner of Trace Trade Company. Besides the charge of swindling, Halpern also faces a charge of diversion of foreign exchange. Quercia reacted to the accusation with a typical campaign-trail argument. "That's the work of PT [Workers Party] infiltrators," he said. The day before, expecting that the accusation would not be made, Quercia described the same Federal

Prosecutor's Office as "impartial" in an announcement published in the newspaper.

**Dummy Invoices**

Sollberger's charge, set down in 36 pages, were based on various documents. The main one is the "Technical, Scientific, and Technological Cooperation Protocol" signed in 1988 by Quercia and a witness at his wedding, then-Consul of Israel Tsvi Chazan. As the prosecutor sees it, that was when the plot was hatched. Based on a document he himself had signed, Quercia claimed the backing of an international agreement to do whatever he pleased. Another important document is an official communication sent by the former governor to then-President Jose Sarney. Although sent less than a month after the protocol was signed, the letter already announced the intention to import equipment from Israel, stating that "there was no similar Brazilian product available." Sollberger notes that Quercia's justification "was the same one cited as the reason not to seek international competitive bids" to equip the universities. The prosecutor concluded: "This shows that the governor was directing the state agencies to purchase the equipment offered by Trace."

The prosecutor observed that the equipment purchase was completed with surprising rapidity. According to the charge, Sealbrent, which appears as the vendor of the products, exists only on paper. Its headquarters are in Dublin, Ireland, a tax haven, and it was founded with only two pounds sterling of capital. Its owners are the same as those of Trace, the Brazilian firm that brokered the transaction. Sealbrent hastily registered in Israel as a "foreign company." The prosecutor's conclusion is that Sealbrent was set up solely for the transaction with Quercia. As a foreign company, it could easily send money out of Israel. Further evidence are the "dummy" invoices issued by Sealbrent. They are dated 20 March 1989, four months before the company was founded. The case file states that the Trace Company tried to sell the same equipment to then-Governor of Parana Alvaro Dias, who thought it was not a good deal for his state. Finally, Trace sold a training system to Mercedes-Benz of Brazil for $12 million. Similar equipment cost the Sao Paulo government $55 million.

**Candidate-Defendant**

Quercia's attorneys have 15 days from the date of the charge in which to present their defense. VEJA consulted two of Sao Paulo's best-known lawyers concerning Sollberger's charges. They think the prosecutor did a good job. "The charge reveals with crystal clarity that there was a swindle," one of them said. Both thought it strange, however, that the prosecutor accused Quercia of swindling rather than another crime that, in their opinion, fit the actions better—misappropriation of public funds. Misappropriation of public funds is when a government employee (which Quercia was) takes possession or permits others to take possession of public funds, as occurs in cases of overbilling. Swindling, however, requires a specific victim and, according to the lawyers VEJA talked to, Sollberger did not demonstrate this as clearly.

Current Sao Paulo Governor Luiz Antonio Fleury Filho, who at the time was secretary of public safety, has not yet been accused. According to the prosecutor, it was not possible to have an expert examine the equipment Fleury bought for the Sao Paulo police and there are no grounds for accusing him of overbilling, as happened in the case of the universities, an area for which Luiz Gonzaga Belluzzo was responsible. The exclusion of Fleury worked to Quercia's disadvantage. If the governor had also been charged, proceedings could only be initiated with authorization from the Legislative Assembly, where the PMDB has enough allies to block the investigation. With Fleury not involved, the accusation will go directly to the Superior Court for consideration. The court's decision, for which Justice Costa Leite is rapporteur, will not be handed down before the PMDB primary, scheduled for 15 May. And that has created a new problem for the party: the possibility that Quercia will win the primary and be indicted shortly afterward. A movement to cancel the primaries was already under way last week with the idea of postponing the decision until the convention scheduled for the end of the month, by which time the legal status of would-be candidate Quercia may be known. "We must not nominate a candidate-defendant," said Senator Gilberto Miranda (PMDB, Amazonas State).

## Chile

### Frei: Meeting With Clinton Will Be 'Very Positive'

*PY1006184294 Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 4 Jun 94 p 7*

[Text] Valparaiso—Commenting on his meeting with President Bill Clinton, which is scheduled for 28 June in Washington, President Eduardo Frei Ruiz-Tagle said it will be "very positive for Chile because it will be a working meeting."

President Frei thus responded to a journalist's question at the Valparaiso City Hall where he attended a meeting of regional officials and Regional Council members. He said: "President Clinton, his advisers, and I will meet for about one hour to discuss several issues. We will have lunch and participate in other activities."

Frei said: "This is a short trip during which we will hold a working meeting. I believe it is very positive for Chile because we will be able to discuss all issues pertaining to bilateral ties."

Frei noted that last March, when Foreign Minister Carlos Figueroa met with the U.S. assistant secretary [not further identified], "we explained our position regarding bilateral ties with the United States. We have a vast agenda on all issues of interest to our two countries. This meeting will help to expand on these issues."

Frei added: "For us and for Chile (this meeting) is an event of great satisfaction because we will be able to visualize our national agenda for the next few years and the summit summoned by President Clinton. We will be able to express our opinion, which to some extent means explaining our personal view of Chile and Latin America to the most powerful country on Earth. The fact that Chile and its president have been invited is extraordinarily positive. It speaks highly of Chile, of the political process, of the development our country has achieved at all levels—at the economic, social and political level. We are very happy with this trip."

Asked if the agenda includes Chile's joining NAFTA, Frei said: "NAFTA is one of the subjects we will discuss. It is on the agenda."

### Pinochet: Private Nature of Visit to Czech Republic

*PY1006184894 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 4 Jun 94 pp C1, C8*

["Exclusive" interview with Army Commander General Augusto Pinochet by EL MERCURIO correspondent Freddy Valverde in Prague, Czech Republic; date not given]

[Text] [Valverde] Local historians find it rather odd that you visited Austerlitz, where the Three Emperors' Battle was fought. What made you go there?

[Pinochet] We have studied Napoleon, from a technical viewpoint, during the battle in Austerlitz. But studying troop movements on maps is not the same as studying them on land. There are certain differences in the conclusions one reaches. I must say I was very impressed, and I am going to study this battle again now that I am acquainted with the battlefield, and I am sure it will be of great use for me and for those who study history.

[Valverde] How do you feel visiting a country that until recently was behind the Iron Curtain? Did you ever dream of visiting this sort of country?

[Pinochet] Look here, I am aware of what may happen. Last year I received an invitation to visit Russia but I turned it down because there are a lot of things in that country I do not like, and I do not need to go see what is happening when I can do so from outside.

In contrast, it has been very interesting visiting the Czech Republic because life here was not as strongly communist is in Lithuania, for example. This has not been the case here. But there seem to have been other things here. I realize there was strict police vigilance because whenever someone gets near me they check to see if there is someone next to them. But I must say that the progress here is quite significant.

In Germany—in the former GDR, particularly in Dresden—I saw very little progress, but it is taking place. There are a lot of destroyed buildings, a lot of houses in poor shape, in other words, one is under the impression that nothing much has changed there. In contrast, here you get the impression that they are doing well.

[Valverde] Why have you come to the Czech Republic?

[Pinochet] In the first place, I want to say that my visit is private. I have come in response to an invitation received from one of the most important weapon and ammunition factories in the Czech Republic. They invited me and I happily agreed to come, without any demands.

I have not come to shop. I have come to see, study, and learn the characteristics of what the Czechs have to offer, and I believe it has been a very positive visit. People sometimes complain that I do no receive protocol honors, that I am not... In the first place, I am not a politician. In the second place, I have not come to party. I have come to see, work, study, learn. I am studying the modernization of my Army; I intend to apply a lot of what I have seen here in Chile. This is the main reason for my visit.

[Valverde] But several people comprise your entourage. Have any of them purchased any Czech weapons or has any cooperation agreement with the Czech military industry been signed?

[Pinochet] So far I have not received any document, anything that refers to purchases. Obviously, when you visit a factory you receive offers... we still have not done anything that may end in a deal.

[Valverde] I believe you have visited several factories during these past four days. What do you think about the Czech military industry supposedly being in a retooling process?

[Pinochet] I believe it is a very serious industry. It has excellent engineers. The material it uses is of very good quality. I would say the Czech Republic has a sound military industry. As you may well know, in this country there are important defense industries that belonged to the dismantled Warsaw Pact. Therefore, the technology developed here, I believe, is very interesting and has great development prospects.

[Valverde] Your trip has stirred up polemics. There are rumors that you had some problems, like the case of the hotel in The Netherlands, as well as various comments and acts against you. What can you say about that?

[Pinochet] It seems some people did not like me travelling to this part of the world and have started a misinformation campaign. But I would like to say that I have visited many countries, many cities, and Prague is one of the most beautiful cities in the world. I have been very happy here, free of any problems, of any unpleasant gestures. Quite the opposite. The people on the street have even asked me for my autograph.

### Carabineros Gen. Stange's Leave To Be Extended

*PY1106004794 Santiago Television Nacional de Chile Imagen Internacional in Spanish 1800 GMT 10 Jun 94*

[Text] Defense Minister Edmundo Perez Yoma today asserted that the government deadline for Carabineros General Rodolfo Stange to modernize the Carabineros Institution will be extended.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Is it true that Gen. Stange will return to his post between 15 and 17 June?

[Perez] Yes, based on the 30 days he asked for, he should return around the dates you have mentioned. I believe he will be unable to finish by then and there will probably have to be an extension.

[Reporter] [question indistinct]

[Perez] Because I believe he has not had enough time. [end recording]

### 'Controversy' Over Generals' Meeting Overcome

*PY1106013794 Santiago Television Nacional de Chile Imagen Internacional in Spanish 1800 GMT 10 Jun 94*

[Text] Jorge Schaulsohn, president of the Chamber of Deputies, considers the controversy provoked by a meeting of the corps of Army generals to be resolved.

On 1 June, the Army leaked information that Deputy Army Commander General Jorge Lucar summoned the corps of generals to assess the comments of Socialist Deputy Jaime Naranjo, who referred to General Augusto Pinochet's trip to Europe. He said the demonstrations against Pinochet show the world still remembers the crimes he committed.

Schaulsohn held a meeting with Defense Minister Edmundo Perez Yoma because he believed the Army high command should not assess comments by a legislator.

[Begin Schaulsohn recording] If this meeting did really take place, Gen. Lucar, whom I highly respect, made a serious mistake by calling it. [end recording]

Schaulsohn added that the Army was correct in channeling its unrest to the defense minister.

[Begin Schaulsohn recording] The Army was annoyed by comments by honorable Deputy Naranjo and Gen. Lucar expressed the Army's unrest to the defense minister through the appropriate channel. [end recording]

## Ecuador

### Police Chief Resigns Due to Corruption Charges

*PA1006234694 Quito Voz de Los Andes in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 Jun 94*

[From "The Voz Andes Newscast"]

[Text] Quito—Police Chief Guido Nunez today resigned from his post after finding himself in the midst of a corruption scandal. Nunez, who was on leave for 60 days to facilitate the investigations conducted by a presidential committee, has reiterated that he is innocent but admitted that the scandal is harming the police institution and for this reason he should leave his post.

In announcing his resignation to reporters, Nunez said the institution's image has been seriously damaged and this has increased the agressiveness of criminals. In a noticeably shaken voice, Nunez said: Because of this basic consideration which is of an institutional and social-safety nature, I find that I must withdraw from the General Command by submitting my resignation.

The cabinet today discussed the resignation of the police chief. A government spokesman has told REUTER that Nunez' departure is a fact and that President Sixto Duran-Ballen will appoint a new commander general before Monday.

Nunez, who is well known for his diligent struggle against the underworld, has been accused of illegal acquisition of wealth and abuse of power. The charges, which initially were filed in mid-May against Nunez only, gradually were applied to the entire police staff by Police Colonel Hector Estrella, who exposed the scandal.

[Paris AFP in Spanish at 2331 GMT on 9 June in a similar report adds: "Ecuadoran President Sixto Duran-Ballen has appointed General Miguel Rosero as the new police commander."]

### President Calls for Referendum To Reform Constitution

*PA1306044194 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0911 GMT 11 Jun 94*

[Text] Quito, 11 Jun (EFE)—On 10 June, Ecuadoran President Sixto Duran-Ballen called for a referendum—he did not specify a date—that will result in a plebiscite on 2 January 1995 to convene a constituent assembly to reform the Constitution.

"Our greatest goal is to carry out a genuine reform of the social, political, economic, and moral systems," Duran-Ballen stated in a national radio and television broadcast. He revealed a seven-point questionnaire for the referendum, including the prospect of convening a constituent assembly on 2 January 1995.

The proposed structural reform process seeks "to end the current institutional plan, which only promotes useless

confrontations, absurd skirmishes, obstacles among the functions of the state, discredit, the degradation of justice, and, even worse, a total disregard of the fundamental mission of the state: to look after the welfare of its citizens," he added.

The other questions refer to the possibility—now banned—of electing citizens who are not members of political parties. Other questions focused on retaining or removing the prevailing capacity of the deputies to manage public funds and approving the state budget and the reelection—also banned—for any popularly elected position, including those of president, vice president, and deputies.

The sixth question focuses on the issue of whether deputies must be elected during the first or the second presidential elections every four years. Currently, deputies are elected in the first round, which makes Congress very heterogeneous. The last question asks for a referendum regarding the current prohibition on acquiring a second nationality without losing Ecuadoran citizenship.

Last April, Duran-Ballen convened the referendum with a similar questionnaire for 1 May 1994. However, his request was "illegally" denied by the Supreme Electoral Tribunal [TSE], he underscored today. TSE members then argued that holding a referendum on constitutional reforms was possible only if the deputies previously had directly denied the topics being voted on.

## Paraguay

### Deputies Approve U.S. Agreement on Money Laundering

*PY1006164394 Asuncion NOTICIAS in Spanish 10 Jun 94 p 12*

[Excerpt] On 9 June, the Chamber of Deputies passed a draft bill approving an agreement to cooperate in the prevention and control of the laundering of money derived from the illegal trade of drugs and narcotics. The document was signed between the Paraguayan and U.S. Governments in November 1993.

Deputy Constantino Mencia Ayala, head of the Drug Enforcement Committee, argued in favor of approving the bill considering the need for mutual cooperation to control drug traffickers' international money laundering.

He said the agreement's purpose was to eradicate money laundering through adequate cooperation between the two governments, particularly considering the major increase in mafia-linked financial operations to launder dollars obtained through the sale of narcotics.

Deputies passed the bill by a broad margin and immediately sent it to the executive branch for promulgation. [passage omitted]

### Argentina Accepts Delay in Filling of Yacyreta Dam

*PY1006170594 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 9 Jun 94 p 1*

[Text] The Argentine Government has accepted a Paraguayan proposal to postpone until 16 July the start of filling the Yacyreta Dam. This was announced on 8 June at the end of a meeting at Government Palace between President Juan Carlos Wasmosy, Foreign Minister Luis Maria Ramirez Boettner, and Argentine Ambassador Raul Carignano. During this time all problems on the Paraguayan side of the river must be solved. Carignano said President Wasmosy assured him that the Paraguayan Government will guarantee the fulfillment of the treaty schedule and that the postponement will not affect the date established for the first generator to begin operations—1 September.

### Wasmosy to Montevideo, To Sign Dredging Channel Pact

*PY1006183394 Asuncion Cerro Cora Sistema Nacional de Television Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 10 Jun 94*

[Text] Very important negotiations will be conducted in Montevideo, Uruguay, by President Juan Carlos Wasmosy, who, along with a distinguished entourage, left at noon today.

[Begin unidentified speaker recording, in progress] ... will sign notes on the opening of specifications for dredging the Martin Garcia channel. This is extremely important for smooth navigation on the Parana River upstream and especially up to Asuncion.

An issue that surely will be discussed involves the filling of the Yacyreta Dam, which has caused many conflicts in the past few days. This filling has been postponed and points of agreement have been reached. It has been confirmed that these points of agreement will be discussed with Argentine President Carlos Saul Menem.

As we said earlier, Wasmosy, Menem, and the president of Uruguay will sign these treaties on the dredging of the Martin Garcia channel. [end recording]

## Venezuela

### Foreign Minister Rejects U.S. Request To Take Haitians

*PA1006195194 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1806 GMT 10 Jun 94*

[Text] Caracas, 10 Jun (DPA)—Foreign Minister Miguel Angel Burelli Rivas said today Haitian refugees will not come to his country, and that topic "has only existed in the imagination of some."

The foreign minister acknowledged the U.S. Government had made a request to Venezuela to accept a group of refugees, but they will definitely not be received. "We

have sufficient poverty and masses of uninvited immigrants here who are causing us problems, and we are not going to increase those problems with groups of foreigners," Burelli Rivas indicated.

Interior Minister Ramon Escovar Salom also commented on this matter, stating Venezuela cannot be tasked with resolving the problems of the peoples of other countries. The official added that "all the immigrants who want to cannot enter our country, only those who are part of a selective immigration program based on the national interest."

Opposing the arrival of refugees are political and social sectors, including the Senate Foreign Policy Committee. Through its chairwoman, Haydee Castillo, the Committee indicated on Tuesday that "the country does not have the economic and social conditions to receive those persons."

### Government Stand on Haitian Refugees

*PA1106004594 Caracas Union Radio Network in Spanish 2200 GMT 10 Jun 94*

[Report by Vicente Briceno from the "Union Radio News" newscast]

[Text] The Venezuelan Government will send aid to Colombia, where an avalanche razed eight towns in that country's southeast on 6 June.

There is no decision yet on what to do with 35 Venezuelan families affected by the storm Bret and who are staying at Fort Tiuna, but the Venezuelan Government has already decided to send aid to the victims of the tremor in Colombia. Foreign Minister Miguel Angel Burelli Rivas has announced our country will assist with 100 prefabricated houses for the families who lost their homes.

[Begin Burelli recording] Armed Forces airplanes will be going. Helicopters may also go to see how we can help. Contributions in this case do not involve medicine, blankets, and medical teams composed of doctors and nurses, as is usually the case. What is needed now is the reestablishment of communications, electricity, and housing for those who have been left completely destitute. [end recording]

Burelli has also said no Haitians are coming to Venezuela. He has said reports on the arrival of 120 people from Haiti are the product of a lively imagination.

Evidently contradicting what was said last week following a meeting with Strobe Talbott, U.S. deputy secretary of State, the foreign minister has now said the number of undesirable immigrants, who are causing problems in the country and intensifying the social and economic drama Venezuelans are enduring, will not increase.

[Begin Burelli recording] This is the government's position. I do not know the origin of the report on a certain group of Haitians and their plight; this has never existed. We very much want to help Haiti, and we help it at international forums. We have a historical commitment. Recall that Simon Bolivar was able to successfully and definitively return to Venezuela to produce its independence thanks to help provided by Haitian General Alexander Petion. Anything else is false. [end recording]

In conclusion, the minister has announced that on occasion of the Ibero-American Summit in Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, on 13 June the Group of Three [Colombia, Mexico, Venezuela] will sign a free trade agreement that will count on the participation of businessmen from the three countries to give practical significance to the integration system.

### Transportation Sector Strike Suspended 10 Days

*PA1006190394 Caracas Union Radio Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 10 Jun 94*

[From the "Union Radio News" newscast]

[Text] The staggered transportation strikes were suspended once the government appointed a commission to mediate the conflict. This was reported by Simon Ladera, president of the Union of Independent Vehicles, who added that the union's intention is not to exert any type of pressure on the commission. Thus, there is a 10-day truce in the strike. Ladera asserted that the suspension of the strike is not a reaction to the Transportation and Communication Ministry's alleged threats to revoke independent vehicle licenses. The union leader also recommended that Interior Minister Ramon Escovar Salom take charge of security or, better yet, that he should take charge of the insecurity in the country because more drivers are being killed by criminals every day and the government is taking no steps to end the situation.

### Explosive Device Found in Store Near Miraflores Palace

*PA1206121994 Caracas Union Radio Network in Spanish 2200 GMT 10 Jun 94*

[From the "Union Radio News" newscast]

[Text] An explosive device was left abandoned this afternoon at the Miraflores drug store, located less than 50 meters from the presidential palace and next to the Weapons and Explosives Directorate of the Interior Ministry. According to information obtained at the site, someone left a dark brown briefcase at approximately 1400, when the drug store is most crowded. The store clerks became suspicious and called the Directorate of Intelligence and Prevention Services for help. Officials from the Weapons and Explosives Directorate arrived and took the necessary measures. After x-raying the briefcase, they decided to detonate the explosive device. At this time, the authorities do not know who is responsible for this new terrorist action which could have caused injuries and damage near the presidential palace.

### Maracaibo Student Shooting Starts Demonstrations

*PA1006225894 Caracas Union Radio Network in Spanish 2200 GMT 10 Jun 94*

[Report by Joani Esposito from the "Union Radio News" newscast]

[Text] This morning, two inmates from El Marite Prison were taken to Maracaibo's University Hospital. Upon arriving at the medical center, a commando group intercepted the policemen escorting the inmates in an attempt to free them. A shootout ensued and, unfortunately, a student was shot and killed. Masin Chirino Serrano, 23, was a student at the Biology School of the University of Zulia. She died immediately.

As a result of this death, university and secondary school students began demonstrations that turned into angry riots in the school of engineering, medicine, and sociology and on Cecilio Acosta and Delicias Avenues. The riots so far have resulted in eight private sector trucks being burned.

The disturbances continued until this Friday afternoon when Zulia State Governor Lolita Anillar de Castro ordered the militarization of the unversity area. Fortunately, there is no report of any other student casualties. At this moment, however, students are still shouting slogans.

[Begin recording of unidentified person] We have noticed that since this government took power, insecurity has increased in our region. How can it be that the police, instead of being in the neighborhoods fighting criminals, are here killing students who have something to offer the country? [end recording]

### Interior Minister on Crime, Immigration, Drugs

*94SM0355A Caracas EL DIARIO DE CARACAS in Spanish 24 Apr 94 pp 20-21*

[Interview with Interior Minister Ramon Escovar Salom by Olgalinda Pimentel in Caracas, date not given; first seven paragraphs are author's introduction]

[Text] Certainly, Ramon Escovar Salom is not concerned that people say that he is still talking and acting like the attorney general.

About two months ago he took over the Ministry of Interior Relations in Carmelitas. He wants to free Venezuelan politics of that "old-fashioned attitude which many governments have had" of hardening their positions on their own mistakes and of not wanting to tell the truth. He said: "How am I going to say that a thing is, when it is not?"

Therefore, he set up his office in the building inaugurated by General Eleazar Lopez Contreras in 1936, not only ordering the worn, red rugs to be cleaned but also having his office "swept" to detect electronic listening devices. From that office he stated unambiguously that the country has no money, that succeeding governments have not given priority to personal security, and that Venezuela has no clear idea of what its position is on the narcotics traffic.

Furthermore, he intends to redefine the powers of the Ministry of Interior Relations which, until now, has been the center for bad relations and repression. He wants the ministry to regain its powers as a government department from high level politics. He said: "I am trying to ensure that democratic institutions function properly." The personal security of the ordinary citizen is the fundamental objective of his official policy of state security.

He stated: "The security of all citizens and the right to life are not adequately guaranteed in Venezuela. I must say that, despite the fact that there are some people who say that I am talking like the attorney general. No, I am speaking as a government minister and I have to tell the truth. No government should have any problem in recognizing that."

He stated that the subject of personal security is "very complex," because several factors are involved which do not depend on the government. However, the government must clearly play its role. He said: "The first point which comes to mind is that priority has not been given to personal security. We have always tried to excuse this omission by saying that elsewhere in the world, in New York, Lima, or Bogota, more people are killed than here. And I always say that this is like the person who says that someone drowned in water two meters deep, while another person drowned in water four meters deep. In any case they drowned, and it makes no difference."

He argues that there are countries which successfully fight against crime by bringing society as a whole and the ordinary citizen into the struggle, because, "governments and police forces cannot do the job by themselves. Society must learn to defend itself. Clearly, there is a negative factor here, the absence of police in the streets. However, the first thing which the present government did was to bring the police out into the streets. If this is not possible, then there is the National Guard. That is quite clear. It is also clear that the police by themselves are not enough. They have many shortcomings. It is also true that there are police who are involved in the rackets. This problem is being dealt with, however. Some women friends of mine even telephone me at home at night to complain of things that are going on. Then I call the Metropolitan Police, even though it may be nearly midnight. They are used to my calling them at such a time to ask about some things. That is what we are doing."

[Pimentel] What would you do if insecurity continues? Do we have to take repressive action to deal with the problem because we have not been able to develop a crime prevention policy?

[Escovar] It is true that there has not been a policy of preventing crime. Repression is inevitable if there is no

program for preventing crime. The fact that the police are in the streets does not automatically mean that we are following a policy of repression. The presence of the police is a sign of authority, as in any other part of the world. However, that does not mean that human rights are being violated. I do not support breaches of the law.

[Pimentel] How will you combine the necessary amount of repression with your own training which once led you, as a prosecutor, to say that there is no government of laws in Venezuela?

[Escovar] I am trying to make sure that the criticisms which I expressed as a prosecutor, and now take into consideration as a minister, might correct a considerable number of mistakes. One of my criticisms is that you have to educate the police. I have sent instructions to state and city governments to that effect. The instructions given to the police in the past have always been repressive, aggressive, and authoritarian in tone. Why not give them democratic instructions? Let them exercise their authority. I am not pretending that the police are weaklings. They have to exercise their authority, particularly in such a violent city as Caracas, where they are exposed to being blown away with the wind. They have to be a solid instrument of order, but they do not necessarily have to harm the personal security of the ordinary citizen.

[Pimentel] Is that the approach which you plan to use with the MRI [Ministry of Interior Relations]?

[Escovar] That is the approach which I am using, and I would like to emphasize other weapons which the Ministry of Interior Relations has which do not exclusively deal with security, although, of course, that is the most important element. I am not going to criticize my predecessors in this position because I am not going to become involved in that kind of discussion. What I want to do is to redefine and reformulate the role of the Ministry of Interior Relations as a ministry of government and of politics. There are many public opinion groups which should feel that they are being heard and respected. It is very probable that later on I will present a plan for the reorganization of the ministry for consideration by the government.

We should remember, however, that state and municipal governments have their own responsibilities. If a gun goes off in a city square, this does not mean that the minister of interior relations ordered it. You can establish order without firing guns into the air. There are other means of repression, such as antiriot teams. You cannot expect Caracas to be a goody-goody city, and the government does not expect that it will be, either. The government has to exercise its democratic authority in a vigorous and firm way.

**Doors Which Open and Close**

Escovar Salom does not believe that we face great difficulties. He recalls the great political tensions which he dealt with when he was the young director of the Faculty of Law at the UCV [Central University of Venezuela] after the fall of the Perez Jimenez government. The door which connected the Faculty of Law and the Faculty of Humanities had been sealed. He called a doorman and ordered him to open it. He explained that this was quite a revolution and an enormous change in the concept of university space. He said: "For example, there are many doors which open and others which close. There are still others which are unjustifiably open."

[Pimentel] In terms of state security the Ministry of Interior Relations has two organizations within it which have always been attacked because of their practices: the DIEX [Directorate of Identification and Alien Affairs] and the DISIP [Directorate of Intelligence and Prevention Services]. What are you going to do with them?

[Escovar] I have always spoken in very critical terms against the DIEX. I have been told that nothing can be done about it. There is general pessimism on this subject. The first thing that you have to do is to identify the sources of corruption, because not all officials in the DIEX are corrupt. I once asked the members of the ministry trade union, who came to me and offered their cooperation, to help me in cleaning up the DIEX. I wanted to bring the members of the trade union into this job and give them a motive for doing so. Of course, the sources of corruption in DIEX do not like this, nor do they like computers, because office automation, using computers, is an enemy of corruption. It prevents officials from acting secretly.

DIEX needs cleaning up, organization, and automation. How are we dealing with the automation of DIEX during this period of difficulties? I am studying the possibility of private contributions and turning the DIEX into an independent agency which could finance itself with its own resources. However, I have not yet made a decision because I am still analyzing whether this course of action is viable and what legal difficulties there may be.

At the moment I have asked neighborhood associations to help me to investigate DIEX. I am going to install two telephones in the ministry to receive complaints from the public. The telephone numbers will be made public soon. The person answering the telephone in the ministry will have to give his name so that the complainant will know whom to contact or to call again if his complaint is not dealt with. That service is being organized, and an announcement concerning it will be made shortly. In DIEX we have to carry out a psychological revolution to treat the public properly. I am going to send some experts to tell people in DIEX that they should learn to say, "Good morning," "with pleasure," and "please."

[Pimentel] Do you think that, beyond the matter of behavior which you hope to change, the problem is also structural, involving bureaucratic practices such as collecting money for services rendered, gift giving in exchange for services, and bribery?

[Escovar] It is true that in Venezuela the administration is an obstacle course. And not only in the DIEX. This is a country where it takes an effort to do anything. In the DIEX we have to find out how many employees are not needed. We have to make a personnel audit and find out which employees are involved in corruption. This is something which is now being done. The other task is to protect the decent and honest people who work there, because at times those scoundrels represent the honest people, silence them, and prevent them from doing their job. In this area we are going to face the collective will of the ministry. I am inclined to do that. We are going to see what the results will be.

[Pimentel] Do you think that in this way you will be able to control illegal and undocumented immigration which you have criticized so much?

[Escovar] The DIEX is a fundamental instrument of national sovereignty. Those activities are a crime of treason to the fatherland. The official involved in that kind of activity can be brought to trial. I have a clear position regarding the matter of undocumented aliens. They cannot live in Venezuela. In some cases there will have to be deportations, and I am ready for that. Now, there are people who are illegal because they have not been provided with the necessary documents, but they are working. Cattle raisers in certain border areas have raised that matter with me. However, the problem is in the illegal and criminal element in the population. Venezuela has to have a border policy but also a policy of selective immigration. In this connection population policy has been confused with the open door policy. Although there are no reliable statistics, I believe that in Caracas there may be about two million undocumented aliens. This is one of the open doors which must be closed.

[Pimentel] And what about the DISIP?

[Escovar] We are doing the same thing with the DISIP. We are reorganizing it. Gen. Rivas Ostos (the director) is doing a quiet but efficient job. The DISIP is a state security police service, but it does not have to be the Gestapo, nor does it have to be violent or aggressive. This is a police force which does not work for a political party or even the government, but rather the Venezuelan state. That is the first thing that we have to make clear. In Venezuela many people do not know that the notion of a state is a permanent aspect of the national community, while governments are transitory phenomena. In the DISIP I am trying to apply the principle of identifying a government official with the state. Previously, this relationship was expressed in personal terms. The individual official served interests which were not those of the Venezuelan state. And I will not go on with this because a great deal is already known about it and I do not need to repeat it.

[Pimentel] Regarding secret appropriations, when you were attorney general, you said that these should be regulated. Do you still think the same way?

[Escovar] The existing standards are the same. I contacted the Office of the Controller General and asked it to suggest what possible regulations might be applied. The important thing to remember is that in the law establishing the Office of the Controller General certain powers are given to the controller general and eventually to the attorney general to exercise supervision of the secret appropriations. Secret appropriations cannot be a well from which funds can be drawn for all purposes. Historically, it has been a means of providing welfare benefits in exchange for certain favors. The appropriations for welfare purposes do not have to be secret. They should be publicly known. There could be further regulations on this matter.

**Standing Still on a Pile of Rubble**

Escovar Salom answered at least three telephone calls on his internal office phone in less than one hour. These were government matters which he had to deal with from his office. He said that he works 11 hours a day and, "as was the case in the Office of the Attorney General," he takes no time off for lunch. From time to time he adds to the volume of his recording of the musical, "Gypsy," by playing his violin.

[Pimentel] The narcotics traffic is another problem affecting state security. How are you going to deal with it?

[Escovar] The narcotics traffic is a new element on the scene, and you have to know how to deal with it. (He wanted to clear up some misunderstandings on the subject.) It is not a matter of making concessions. Rather, this is a very serious matter which has to be considered. The geopolitics of drugs presupposes international activities. States as such do not have the means of dealing with a crime which is essentially international in scope. Of course, there is a policy of prevention and of education in dealing with drugs. However, the basic problem is how to act from the executive point of view against the narcotics traffic and related money laundering.

It seems to me that so far Venezuela has not had a clear idea of its position on this matter. More or less sporadic efforts have been made. There are some cases in the courts, but nothing coherent or coordinated has been done about the matter. Perhaps, later on, it might become necessary to establish a special state agency, a specialized and autonomous body, such as the DEA [Drug Enforcement Administration] in the United States. One very important aspect is the laundering of narcotics profits, but here we have begun with the error of believing that this is not going on. That kind of business has been growing almost in public view, but no one realized it. There are even people who are offended when you mention it. Why should we deny this fact if it is a reality?

In passing Escovar presented some views which he had previously expressed at the SECONASEDE conference [National Development Conference]. He said that

"some alleged patriots and persons of ill will" quoted him as saying that Venezuela could not take action on this matter. He said: "What I said—and I said so as minister of foreign affairs in about 1976—was that Venezuela should keep clearly in mind that it is a small country and should understand that this is what it is. It is better for Venezuela to keep clearly in mind that it is an efficient and productive country with political skills—because political skill is also one of our assets—and that it has the literature and the rhetorical skills of a large country. It is very expensive to be a large country. Venezuela is not big enough to be that."

He received a telephone call from someone very close to him who apparently congratulated him on his appointment. The minister purred into his phone, "That's a two-edged compliment that you are paying me."

[Pimentel] Are you afraid of "burning out" in the Ministry of Interior Relations?

[Escovar] When I entered the Office of the Attorney General, they said something like that. None of the people who called me to pass on their greetings did so to congratulate me but rather to express their condolences and to wish me luck. Neither did public opinion expect much. I crossed the border between skepticism and a certain amount of hope in November 1989, when I began to visit hospitals. This was something different. However, clearly enough, there are always jealous people and pessimists. They are not always the same people, but they exist. They used to say that visiting hospitals was not the job of the attorney general.

They said the same thing when I began by winning certain cases, not only the Carlos Andres Perez case on 11 March but also other, previous cases. I knew at the time that Carlos Andres Perez had called a very important businessman in Caracas and told him that what I had presented in court was nonsense and that the basis of my case was merely press clippings. He said: "That is very difficult." A friend told me on 18 April 1993: "Anyhow, I wish you success in that job, but this country is not yet ready for that." Almost one month later, on 20 May, the CSJ [Supreme Court of Justice] made a favorable finding on the previous judgment against Carlos Andres Perez, who was then president.

[Pimentel] Are we a country of pessimists?

[Escovar] I am used to that kind of pessimism. However, in the ministry I am going to do the same thing and I have no doubt that I will be successful. I am going to have many difficulties, which already have begun, like the skepticism of the people. Friends tell me: "Why did you leave your job as a lawyer handling cases before the UN, with a salary of $14,000 a month and with so many privileges, to come back and get involved in this mess? You should have gone away and waited for a future opportunity." But standing aside and waiting for the right opportunity is like a man with new shoes who does not put them on so that the soles will not wear out. If I speak up, I speak up, as I did in the Office of the Attorney General. Everything is very difficult now in Venezuela because we are still standing on a mountain of rubble. That is what we have inherited, and we have to work on that. There is nothing else to do."

**Biographic Details**

Escovar Salom's biography states that he was the youngest parliamentarian in Latin America in 1948 (when he was 21). He was the youngest senator in 1958 (when he was 31) and the youngest cabinet minister in 1964 (when he was 38). Since then he began work in the executive branch of the government as minister of justice. He was secretary general of the Office of the President of the Republic (1974-75) and minister of foreign affairs (1975-77) during the first term of President Carlos Andres Perez. Then he was Venezuelan ambassador to France (1986-89). Until February 1994 he was attorney general.

Now, as minister of interior relations, he is a member of the cabinet of President Rafael Caldera. His experience as one of the drafters of the national constitution (of 1961) now in effect and as titular professor of constitutional law seems to him to be a good reason for expressing the view that constitutional reform should be the result of a broad and also harmonious consensus, because the constitution of 1961 "got away from us." He said: "Because we wanted to draft a good constitution in the sense of stability we moved too far toward rigidity."

He suggests that reform should be oriented more toward the way in which the national government functions, toward the organic part of the constitution, and toward seeking alternatives to political crises which end up in coups d'etat. He firmly believes that the idea of holding a referendum to recall a president is not a bad one. Everything depends on the electorate's being clearly prepared to deal with the situations which come up. He is not opposed to a dissolution of Congress. He said: "In democratic countries this is a power which the serving prime minister does not make use of every day. Except in very serious situations, I consider that the electorate should be consulted."

## Government Rejects Iranian Criticism of OPEC Candidate

*PA1006190994 Caracas Union Radio Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 10 Jun 94*

[From the "Union Radio News" newscast]

[Text] The national government has rejected the comments made in Iran against Alirio Parra, our candidate for the post of OPEC secretary general. According to reports from this Middle East nation, the Iranians will not vote for Parra because he allegedly is close to the Saudi (Ahmad Laki Jammani), who is an adviser in his Economic Investigation Center. The Iranian source added that this country will present its own candidate, Kazem Pur Ardebili, at the next OPEC elections. The communique issued by the national government regretted speculations about the former energy and mines minister and added that Alirio Parra has the support of 11 of the 12 OPEC member countries.

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